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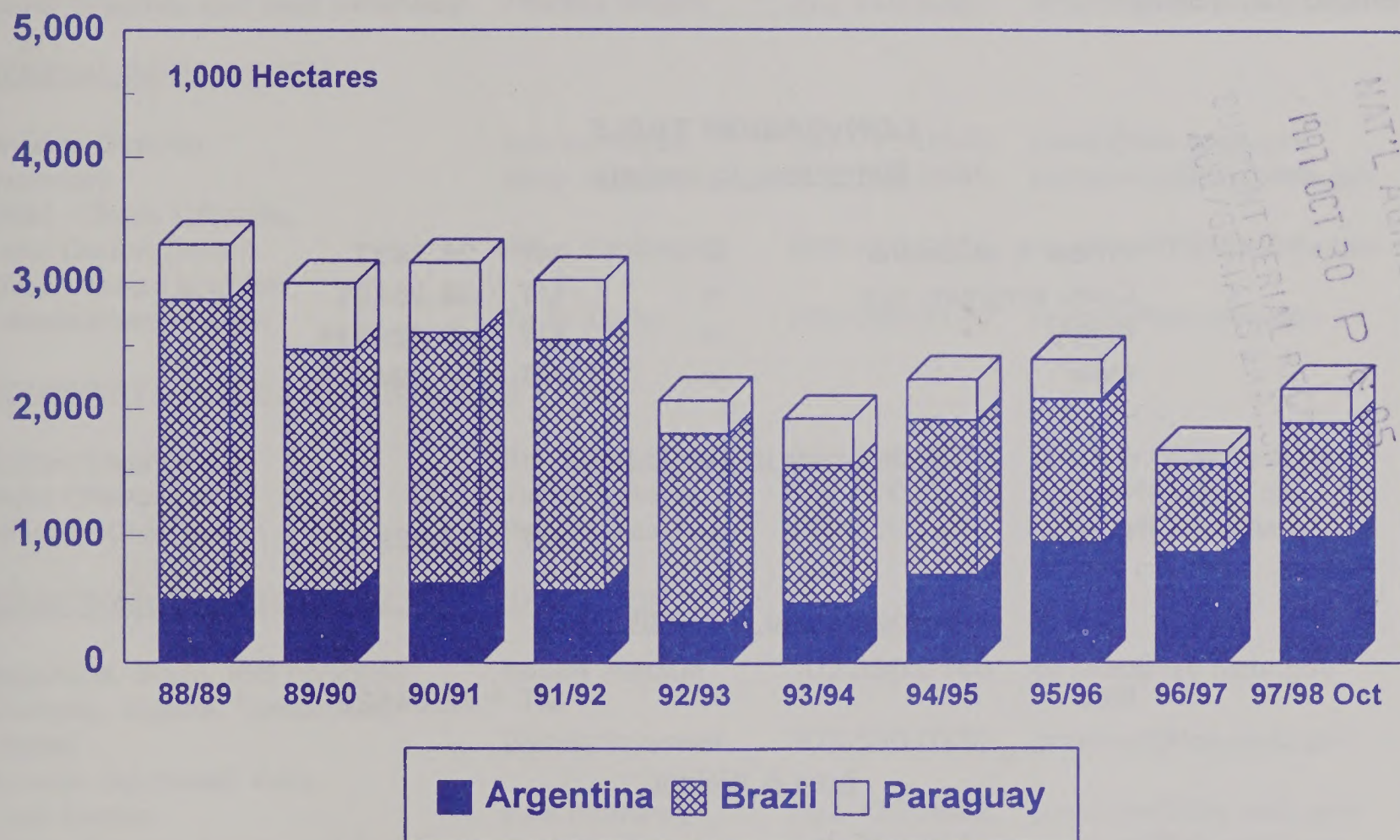
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Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Circular Series  
WAP 10-97  
October 1997

# World Agricultural Production

## SOUTH AMERICAN COTTON AREA BY MAJOR PRODUCER



### Production Articles This Month ...

South American Cotton Situation

Mexican Cotton Situation

China Grain and Oilseeds Trip Report

Grain and Oilseed Situation In Selected Countries



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-331), October 10, 1997.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgStop 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

**The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on November 12, 1997.**

### CONVERSION TABLE

#### Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

#### Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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#### Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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#### Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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World Agricultural Outlook Board at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob>  
Economic Research Service at <http://www.usda.gov/ers>



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# PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1997/98

October 1997

## WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>-----</u> <u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>1997/98</u> <u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>-----</u> <u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>From</u> <u>1996/97</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
World	600.6	+4.5	+1	+3	Production is estimated higher due to increases in the United States and total foreign category.
United States	68.8	+0.5	+1	+11	Production is forecast up due to increases in yield and harvested area.
Total Foreign	531.9	+4.0	+1	+2	Production is forecast higher as increases in Russia, India, Australia, and Canada more than offset decreases in the EU-15 and Kazakstan.
Russia	42.0	+3.0	+8	+20	Production is forecast higher due to reports of higher yield as harvest continues.
India	68.7	+1.7	+3	+10	Production is forecast higher as post-harvest reports indicate an increase in area and slightly larger yield.
Australia	17.0	+1.0	+6	-28	Production is forecast higher due to recent above-normal rainfall in the drought-stricken eastern growing regions, allowing yield to recover.
Canada	23.5	+0.5	+2	-21	Production is forecast higher based on a recent Statistics Canada report, raising yield.
EU-15	95.8	-1.3	-1	-3	Production is forecast lower due to a reduction in area and yield for the wheat crop in France. Also, yields were decreased in the United Kingdom but increased in Germany.
Kazakstan	9.0	-1.0	-10	+17	Production is forecast lower due to initial harvest progress reports that indicate reduced yield.

## COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>-----</u> <u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>1997/98</u> <u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>-----</u> <u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>From</u> <u>1996/97</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
World	878.9	-2.9	-0	-3	Production is estimated lower as a decrease in the total foreign category more than offsets an increase in the United States.



# COARSE GRAINS, continued

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1997/98 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1996/97</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
United States	264.3	+1.1	+0	-1	Production is forecast higher as increases in corn and sorghum more than offset decreases in barley, oats, and rye. Corn production is the third highest on record.
Total Foreign	614.5	-4.0	-1	-3	Production is projected lower mainly due to decreases in China, India, Brazil, Canada, North Korea, and several countries in Central and South America that more than offset increases in Eastern Europe, Russia, Australia, and the EU-15.
China	118.2	-5.0	-4	-16	Production is forecast lower as a result of field travel by several USDA teams that confirmed drought and typhoon damage in the corn growing areas, reducing yield.
India	31.2	-1.5	-5	-6	Production is forecast lower as dry weather in the sorghum growing region reduced area and yield prospects.
Brazil	34.8	-1.0	-3	-6	Production is forecast lower due to a downward revision of last season's corn area and production. The 1997/98 corn area remains below last year's level.
Canada	24.8	-0.6	-2	-11	Production is forecast lower based on a recent Statistics Canada report reducing corn yield.
North Korea	0.8	-0.5	-38	-20	Production is forecast lower as corn area and yield are reduced due to earlier hot, dry weather and the premature harvest of corn for grain.
Eastern Europe	55.1	+2.3	+4	+11	Production is forecast higher as favorable rainfall throughout the growing season boosted corn yield, especially in Hungary, Romania, and former Yugoslavia.
Russia	38.4	+1.5	+4	+21	Production is forecast higher as preliminary harvest progress reports indicate an increase in barley yield.
Australia	7.6	+0.5	+7	-23	Production is forecast higher as favorable wet weather in the southern and western barley growing areas relieved stress, allowing for yield recovery.
EU-15	107.0	+0.2	+0	+3	Production is forecast higher mainly due to an increase in Spain's corn yield potential.



### WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1997/98 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1996/97 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	380.9	+2.2	+1	+0	Production is projected higher as an increase in the total foreign category more than offsets a decrease in the United States.
United States	5.9	-0.1	-1	+5	Production is estimated lower due to a decrease in yield.
Total Foreign	375.0	+2.3	+1	+0	Production is forecast higher due to increases in China, India, and Brazil that more than offset decreases in several Central American countries.
China	136.0	+2.0	+1	-0	Production is forecast higher based on increased area and a bumper early-rice harvest.
India	81.5	+0.5	+1	+1	Production is forecast higher based on increased yield as a result of another favorable monsoon season.
Brazil	6.5	+0.2	+2	-2	Production is forecast higher based on increased yield potential as producers increase investment in farm inputs, such as seed and fertilizer.

### OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1997/98 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1996/97 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	276.4	+0.9	+0	+7	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in the total foreign category which more than offset decreases in the United States.
United States	84.2	-0.6	-1	+13	Production is forecast lower due to declines in soybean and peanut yields which more than offset an increase in sunflowerseed.
Total Foreign	192.3	+1.6	+1	+5	Production is estimated higher primarily on the basis of increases in Indian soybeans and French rapeseed and sunflowerseed.
France	5.7	+0.5	+10	+11	Production is estimated higher based on higher rapeseed area and increased yields for rapeseed and sunflowerseed.
India	26.2	+0.5	+2	+1	Production is estimated higher due to increased soybean area estimates and a favorable monsoon.



### OILSEEDS, continued

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Forecast</u> MMT	<u>1997/98 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1996/97</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
Poland	0.5	+0.1	+35	+20	Production is forecast higher based on post-harvest estimates which indicates more spring planting of rapeseed than was previously estimated.
Turkmenistan	0.4	+0.1	+43	+65	Production of cottonseed is estimated higher based on favorable weather and increased fertilizer application.

### PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Forecast</u> MMT	<u>1997/98 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1996/97</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	17.6	0.1	+1	+3	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in Malaysia which more than offset a decline in Indonesia.
Malaysia	9.0	+0.2	+2	+1	Production is forecast higher based on higher-than-expected production in 1996/97 and a strong upward trend for palm oil production.
Indonesia	5.4	-0.1	-2	+6	Production is forecast lower based on dryer than normal conditions, especially in central Sumatra and Kalimantan.

### COTTON

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MBALES	<u>1997/98 Monthly Change</u> MBALES	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1996/97</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	89.9	+1.0	+1	+1	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in the total foreign category, more than offsetting a very slight decrease in the United States.
United States	18.4	-0.0	-0	-3	Production is virtually unchanged from last month.
Total Foreign	71.5	+1.1	+1	+2	Production is forecast up due to higher production in India, Argentina, Turkmenistan, Brazil, and Syria, offsetting lower output in a few minor producers.



# COTTON, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1997/98 -----		<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Change From 1996/97 (%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate MBALES</u>	<u>Monthly Change MBALES</u>			
India	13.1	+0.3	+2	-5	Production is estimated up due to higher yield as official government data now includes cotton that is not baled or pressed but used in loose form by the local textile industry.
Argentina	2.1	+0.3	+14	+41	Production is forecast up due to higher area. The increase in area is mainly a result of high prices as the demand pull from Brazil has forced Argentine prices upward.
Turkmenistan	1.0	+0.3	+43	+67	Production is forecast up due to improved yield prospects based on higher fertilizer application, farmers economic incentives and favorable maturation and harvest weather.
Brazil	1.8	+0.2	+9	+35	Production is forecast up due to higher area. Area is forecast at 0.9 million hectares. Yields are forecast above average due to anticipated increase use of farm inputs and equipment.
Syria	1.2	+0.1	+10	+15	Production is estimated up due to improving yield prospect as good weather has continued through maturation and into the start of harvest activities.



TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	Planted Area			Harvested Area			Yield			Production		
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.
All Wheat Winter Other	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--			--Million bushels--		
	69.1	75.6	71.0	60.9	62.9	63.5	35.8	36.3	39.5	2,183	2,285	2,507
	48.7	52.0	48.3	41.0	39.7	41.8	37.7	37.2	44.6	1,545	1,477	1,855
	20.4	23.6	22.7	19.9	23.2	21.7	32.1	34.8	29.7	638	808	652
Soybeans	62.6	64.2	70.9	61.6	63.4	69.8	35.3	37.6	39.3	2,177	2,382	2,746
Corn	71.2	79.5	80.2	65.0	73.1	74.0	113.5	127.1	125.2	7,374	9,293	9,268
Sorghum	9.5	13.2	10.3	8.3	11.9	9.5	55.6	67.5	68.7	460	803	653
Barley	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	57.3	58.5	59.3	360	396	379
Oats	6.3	4.7	5.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	54.7	57.8	58.1	162	155	187
Rice							--Pounds per acre--			--Million CWT--		
	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	5,621	6,121	5,975	173.9	171.3	181.5
All Cotton	16.9	14.6	13.9	16.0	12.9	13.4	536	707	658	17.9	18.9	18.4
										--Million 480-pound bales--		

October 1997

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 2  
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other			All Others			
			United States	Canada	Mexico	Europe Union		Oth. Europe	W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina		Brazil	Australia	South Africa
---Million metric tons---																				
<u>Wheat</u> 1995/96 1996/97 prel. 1997/98 proj. Sept. Oct.	537.3	477.9	59.4	25.0	3.4	86.2	1.3	35.0	59.3	102.2	65.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	8.6	1.5	16.5	2.0	15.5	39.0
	582.7	520.5	62.2	29.8	3.5	99.0	2.2	26.3	62.9	110.6	62.6	0.0	16.9	0.0	16.1	3.2	23.6	2.7	16.0	45.1
	596.1	527.9	68.2	23.0	3.8	97.1	0.7	34.8	75.7	121.0	67.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	12.7	2.8	16.0	2.7	16.0	37.7
	600.6	531.9	68.8	23.5	3.8	95.8	0.7	34.8	77.7	121.0	68.7	0.0	17.0	0.0	12.7	2.8	17.0	2.8	16.0	37.7
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1995/96 1996/97 prel. 1997/98 proj. Sept. Oct.	799.6	590.1	209.4	24.1	23.8	88.5	2.7	52.0	57.4	124.5	29.7	6.0	1.8	3.9	14.1	33.2	9.6	11.0	9.4	98.4
	901.9	634.4	267.6	28.0	26.5	103.7	3.6	49.8	52.5	141.4	33.1	6.5	1.9	4.1	18.0	37.0	9.8	9.5	9.5	99.6
	881.7	618.5	263.2	25.4	26.0	106.9	2.8	52.8	62.8	123.2	32.7	7.0	1.9	3.4	15.9	35.8	7.1	9.1	10.3	95.5
	878.9	614.5	264.3	24.8	26.0	107.0	2.8	55.1	64.3	118.2	31.2	7.0	1.9	3.4	15.9	34.8	7.6	9.2	10.3	95.0
<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1995/96 1996/97 prel. 1997/98 proj. Sept. Oct.	371.6	366.0	5.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	129.7	79.6	33.2	3.9	14.4	0.6	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	94.5
	380.0	374.4	5.6	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	136.6	80.5	32.9	4.3	13.7	0.8	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	95.2
	378.7	372.8	5.9	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	134.0	81.0	33.3	4.3	14.0	0.8	6.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	95.2
	380.9	375.0	5.9	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	136.0	81.5	33.3	4.3	14.0	0.8	6.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	94.8
<u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1995/96 1996/97 prel. 1997/98 proj. Sept. Oct.	1708.5	1434.0	274.5	49.2	27.5	175.9	4.0	87.1	117.5	356.4	174.8	39.2	22.8	18.3	23.3	41.6	26.8	12.9	25.1	231.9
	1864.7	1529.4	335.3	57.8	30.2	204.3	5.8	76.1	116.2	388.5	176.2	39.4	23.0	17.8	34.9	46.8	34.4	12.2	25.8	239.9
	1856.5	1519.2	337.4	48.4	30.1	205.5	3.4	87.6	139.3	378.2	180.7	40.3	23.2	17.4	29.4	45.0	23.9	11.8	26.6	228.4
	1860.4	1521.4	339.0	48.3	30.1	204.3	3.4	89.9	142.8	375.2	181.4	40.3	23.2	17.4	29.4	44.1	25.4	12.0	26.6	227.6
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1995/96 1996/97 prel. 1997/98 proj. Sept. Oct.	256.7	187.6	69.1	8.8	0.7	13.1	0.1	5.3	11.3	43.3	24.8	2.6	4.0	0.6	19.2	24.5	1.4	1.1	2.2	24.6
	257.2	182.4	74.8	7.3	0.6	12.8	0.1	4.6	8.6	41.4	25.9	2.5	3.7	0.5	17.6	27.1	1.7	0.8	1.8	25.5
	275.5	190.7	84.8	8.9	0.6	13.8	0.1	4.3	9.9	39.0	25.7	2.5	4.0	0.5	21.3	28.7	2.0	1.0	2.0	26.4
	276.4	192.3	84.2	8.9	0.6	14.3	0.1	4.4	10.1	39.0	26.2	2.5	4.0	0.5	21.4	28.8	2.0	1.0	2.0	26.5
<u>Cotton</u> 1995/96 1996/97 prel. 1997/98 proj. Sept. Oct.	93.0	75.1	17.9	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	21.9	13.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.2	3.9	10.4
	89.0	70.1	18.9	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	19.3	13.8	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.5	1.3	2.8	0.1	3.6	10.9
	88.8	70.4	18.4	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	17.5	12.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	2.8	0.2	3.5	11.5
	89.9	71.5	18.4	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	17.5	13.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	2.8	0.2	3.5	11.5

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed for individual countries. Copra and palm kernel are added to world totals.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

October 1997

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



**TABLE 3**  
**Wheat Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<b>World</b>																
United States	219.35	230.56	228.19	228.76	2.45	2.53	2.61	2.63	537.31	582.72	596.11	600.64	4.53	0.76	17.92	3.07
Total Foreign	24.66	25.47	25.70	25.73	2.41	2.44	2.66	2.67	59.40	62.19	68.23	68.76	0.53	0.77	6.57	10.56
	194.69	205.10	202.50	203.03	2.45	2.54	2.61	2.62	477.91	520.53	527.87	531.88	4.00	0.76	11.35	2.18
<b>Major Exporters</b>																
European Union	41.52	47.39	45.13	45.08	3.28	3.56	3.30	3.30	136.30	168.49	148.75	148.95	0.20	0.13	-19.54	-11.60
France	16.16	16.80	17.13	17.08	5.33	5.89	5.67	5.61	86.16	99.00	97.05	95.75	-1.30	-1.34	-3.25	-3.28
United Kingdom	4.75	5.02	5.20	5.15	6.50	7.15	6.83	6.70	30.86	35.90	35.50	34.50	-1.00	-2.82	-1.40	-3.89
Germany	1.86	1.98	2.03	2.03	7.70	8.15	7.64	7.39	14.31	16.10	15.50	15.00	-0.50	-3.23	-1.10	-6.83
Canada	2.58	2.59	2.70	2.70	6.89	7.29	7.30	7.37	17.76	18.92	19.70	19.90	0.20	1.02	0.98	5.17
Australia	11.14	12.26	11.40	11.40	2.25	2.43	2.02	2.06	25.04	29.80	23.00	23.50	0.50	2.17	-6.30	-21.14
Argentina	9.72	11.33	10.80	10.80	1.70	2.08	1.48	1.57	16.50	23.59	16.00	17.00	1.00	6.25	-6.59	-27.92
	4.50	7.00	5.80	5.80	1.91	2.30	2.19	2.19	8.60	16.10	12.70	12.70	0.00	0.00	-3.40	-21.12
<b>Major Importers</b>																
China	88.13	92.65	93.07	93.07	2.34	2.33	2.62	2.64	205.81	216.01	243.49	245.49	2.00	0.82	29.48	13.65
FSU-12	28.86	29.61	30.00	30.00	3.54	3.73	4.03	4.03	102.22	110.57	121.00	121.00	0.00	0.00	10.43	9.43
Russia	45.36	47.79	47.61	47.61	1.31	1.32	1.59	1.63	59.32	62.94	75.72	77.72	2.00	2.64	14.78	23.47
Ukraine	23.91	25.72	25.70	25.70	1.26	1.36	1.52	1.63	30.10	34.90	39.00	42.00	3.00	7.69	7.10	20.34
Kazakhstan	5.48	6.25	6.50	6.50	2.97	2.16	2.92	2.92	16.27	13.50	19.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	40.74
Baltic States	12.55	12.20	11.50	11.50	0.52	0.63	0.87	0.78	6.49	7.70	10.00	9.00	-1.00	-10.00	1.30	16.88
Eastern Europe	0.41	0.52	0.55	0.55	2.36	2.61	2.22	2.22	0.96	1.37	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-10.62
Poland	9.71	8.69	9.86	9.86	3.60	3.03	3.53	3.53	34.97	26.30	34.75	34.75	0.00	0.00	8.45	32.13
Romania	2.41	2.46	2.45	2.45	3.60	3.46	3.47	3.47	8.66	8.51	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.11
Egypt	2.42	1.80	2.35	2.35	3.18	1.76	2.98	2.98	7.70	3.17	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	3.84	121.17
Morocco	1.06	1.02	1.01	1.01	5.40	5.64	5.84	5.84	5.70	5.74	5.90	5.90	0.00	0.00	0.17	2.88
Brazil	1.70	3.22	2.50	2.50	0.65	1.83	0.84	0.84	1.10	5.90	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-3.80	-64.41
	1.03	1.80	1.55	1.55	1.49	1.78	1.81	1.81	1.54	3.20	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-12.50
<b>Other Foreign</b>																
India	65.04	65.06	64.30	64.88	2.09	2.09	2.11	2.12	135.80	136.03	135.63	137.44	1.80	1.33	1.41	1.03
Turkey	25.60	25.10	25.40	25.90	2.56	2.49	2.64	2.65	65.47	62.62	67.00	68.70	1.70	2.54	6.08	9.71
Pakistan	8.55	8.45	8.50	8.50	1.81	1.89	1.88	1.88	15.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	8.17	8.38	8.10	8.10	2.08	2.02	2.10	2.10	17.00	16.91	17.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.55
Saudi Arabia	0.87	0.81	0.92	0.92	3.98	4.17	4.13	4.13	3.46	3.38	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.43	12.59
South Africa	0.47	0.27	0.33	0.33	4.30	4.53	4.55	4.55	2.00	1.20	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	25.00
Others	1.36	1.29	1.30	1.38	1.43	2.09	2.08	2.03	1.95	2.70	2.70	2.80	0.10	3.70	0.10	3.70
	20.02	20.76	19.75	19.75	1.52	1.60	1.40	1.40	30.42	33.23	27.63	27.64	0.00	0.02	-5.59	-16.83



**TABLE 4**  
**Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	311.17	319.28	316.41	315.06	2.57	2.82	2.79	2.79	799.58	901.94	881.75	878.86	-2.89	-0.33	-23.08	-2.56
United States	33.55	38.38	37.85	37.73	6.24	6.97	6.95	7.01	209.44	267.56	263.22	264.34	1.12	0.43	-3.22	-1.20
Total Foreign	277.62	280.90	278.56	277.33	2.13	2.26	2.22	2.22	590.14	634.38	618.53	614.52	-4.01	-0.65	-19.87	-3.13
Major Exporters	21.57	23.07	22.22	22.22	2.91	3.01	2.74	2.74	62.72	69.43	60.95	60.89	-0.06	-0.10	-8.54	-12.30
Canada	6.97	7.98	7.63	7.63	3.46	3.51	3.33	3.26	24.12	27.99	25.44	24.84	-0.60	-2.36	-3.15	-11.24
Argentina	3.95	4.40	4.14	4.14	3.57	4.09	3.85	3.85	14.09	17.99	15.91	15.91	0.00	0.00	-2.08	-11.57
Australia	5.03	4.99	4.94	4.94	1.91	1.97	1.43	1.53	9.63	9.83	7.06	7.56	0.50	7.09	-2.28	-23.14
South Africa	4.32	4.34	4.21	4.21	2.54	2.19	2.17	2.18	10.99	9.53	9.15	9.19	0.04	0.44	-0.34	-3.54
Thailand	1.30	1.36	1.31	1.31	3.00	3.01	2.60	2.60	3.90	4.10	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-17.07
Major Importers	90.07	86.76	87.30	87.30	2.50	2.73	2.89	2.94	225.38	236.90	252.64	256.60	3.96	1.57	19.70	8.32
FSU-12	43.80	38.98	38.53	38.53	1.31	1.35	1.63	1.67	57.36	52.52	62.83	64.33	1.50	2.39	11.80	22.47
Russia	27.21	24.85	24.80	24.80	1.13	1.28	1.49	1.55	30.70	31.80	36.90	38.40	1.50	4.07	6.60	20.75
Ukraine	6.90	5.83	6.00	6.00	2.26	1.64	2.37	2.37	15.61	9.54	14.20	14.20	0.00	0.00	4.66	48.85
Kazakhstan	5.81	4.55	3.97	3.97	0.47	0.71	0.91	0.91	2.76	3.23	3.62	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.39	12.07
Baltic States	1.28	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.61	2.20	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.63	2.39	2.39	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-9.23
European Union	18.48	19.69	20.34	20.34	4.79	5.27	5.26	5.26	88.49	103.73	106.86	107.03	0.17	0.16	3.30	3.18
Germany	3.95	4.11	4.36	4.36	5.60	5.64	5.84	5.87	22.10	23.21	25.45	25.55	0.10	0.39	2.34	10.06
France	3.42	3.67	3.88	3.88	6.43	7.02	7.00	7.00	21.96	25.79	27.12	27.12	0.00	0.00	1.33	5.15
Eastern Europe	16.31	16.12	16.19	16.19	3.19	3.09	3.26	3.41	52.04	49.77	52.84	55.14	2.30	4.35	5.37	10.80
Poland	6.17	6.17	6.19	6.19	2.79	2.67	2.71	2.71	17.24	16.50	16.79	16.79	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.73
Romania	3.96	4.04	3.95	3.95	3.05	2.74	3.14	3.27	12.08	11.07	12.39	12.89	0.50	4.04	1.82	16.45
Czech Rep.	0.72	0.76	0.84	0.84	3.73	3.76	3.92	3.92	2.70	2.86	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.44	15.41
Mexico	9.83	10.40	10.70	10.70	2.43	2.55	2.43	2.43	23.85	26.50	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-1.89
Other W. Europe	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38	4.23	4.70	4.51	4.49	1.59	1.75	1.72	1.72	-0.01	-0.41	-0.03	-1.94
Other Foreign	165.98	171.07	169.04	167.82	1.82	1.92	1.80	1.77	302.05	328.05	304.93	297.02	-7.91	-2.59	-31.03	-9.46
China	27.33	29.15	27.98	27.98	4.56	4.85	4.40	4.22	124.50	141.37	123.15	118.15	-5.00	-4.06	-23.22	-16.42
India	31.48	32.18	32.18	31.68	0.94	1.03	1.02	0.98	29.69	33.05	32.70	31.20	-1.50	-4.59	-1.85	-5.60
Brazil	14.33	14.48	14.59	14.19	2.32	2.55	2.45	2.45	33.24	36.99	35.81	34.81	-1.00	-2.79	-2.19	-5.91
Turkey	4.50	4.68	4.78	4.78	2.08	2.12	2.16	2.16	9.36	9.93	10.33	10.33	0.00	0.00	0.40	4.03
Indonesia	3.53	3.55	3.58	3.58	1.70	1.83	1.96	1.96	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	7.69
Philippines	2.76	2.73	2.70	2.70	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.56	4.32	4.25	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-1.18
Others	82.04	84.30	83.24	82.91	1.16	1.14	1.10	1.10	94.93	95.96	91.75	91.34	-0.41	-0.45	-4.62	-4.82



**TABLE 5**  
**Corn Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	134.28	140.91	141.52	140.82	3.84	4.19	4.05	4.05	516.15	589.82	573.68	570.40	-3.28	-0.57	-19.42	-3.29
United States	26.30	29.60	29.97	29.97	7.12	7.97	7.86	7.89	187.31	236.06	235.41	236.53	1.12	0.48	0.46	0.20
Total Foreign	107.98	111.31	111.55	110.85	3.05	3.18	3.03	3.01	328.84	353.75	338.27	333.87	-4.40	-1.30	-19.88	-5.62
Major Exporters	7.14	7.79	7.35	7.35	3.50	3.55	3.36	3.36	25.00	27.61	24.70	24.70	0.00	0.00	-2.91	-10.55
Argentina	2.70	3.23	3.00	3.00	4.11	4.56	4.33	4.33	11.10	14.70	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	-1.70	-11.56
South Africa	3.30	3.36	3.20	3.20	3.09	2.68	2.66	2.66	10.20	9.01	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-0.51	-5.68
Thailand	1.14	1.20	1.15	1.15	3.25	3.25	2.78	2.78	3.70	3.90	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-17.95
Major Importers	21.05	21.54	22.41	22.41	3.80	3.95	4.02	4.14	79.96	85.15	90.08	92.68	2.60	2.89	7.53	8.84
Eastern Europe	6.95	7.02	6.83	6.83	3.65	3.66	3.84	4.18	25.37	25.72	26.23	28.53	2.30	8.77	2.81	10.93
Romania	3.12	3.29	3.10	3.10	3.18	2.92	3.23	3.39	9.92	9.61	10.00	10.50	0.50	5.00	0.89	9.26
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	3.95	3.81	4.00	4.52	8.30	8.00	8.40	9.50	1.10	13.10	1.50	18.75
European Union	3.73	4.09	4.23	4.23	7.83	8.46	8.54	8.61	29.22	34.63	36.13	36.43	0.30	0.83	1.80	5.20
France	1.62	1.72	1.77	1.77	7.64	8.34	8.47	8.47	12.39	14.30	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	4.87
Italy	0.94	1.02	1.05	1.05	8.97	9.33	9.52	9.52	8.45	9.55	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	4.74
Mexico	7.80	8.20	8.50	8.50	2.28	2.38	2.29	2.29	17.78	19.50	19.50	19.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	2.47	2.14	2.75	2.75	2.84	2.26	2.81	2.81	7.01	4.82	7.74	7.74	0.00	0.00	2.91	60.34
Russia	0.64	0.70	0.80	0.80	2.64	1.57	2.75	2.75	1.70	1.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	1.10	100.00
Ukraine	1.16	0.70	1.20	1.20	2.92	2.71	2.92	2.92	3.39	1.90	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	1.60	84.21
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	8.65	8.96	8.80	8.80	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33
Others	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.60	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	79.79	81.98	81.79	81.10	2.81	2.94	2.73	2.67	223.89	240.99	223.49	216.49	-7.00	-3.13	-24.50	-10.16
China	22.77	24.50	23.50	23.50	4.92	5.20	4.68	4.47	112.00	127.47	110.00	105.00	-5.00	-4.55	-22.47	-17.63
Brazil	13.77	13.88	14.00	13.60	2.36	2.61	2.50	2.50	32.48	36.16	35.00	34.00	-1.00	-2.86	-2.16	-5.97
India	6.01	6.10	6.10	6.10	1.57	1.66	1.64	1.64	9.44	10.10	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-0.99
Canada	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.05	7.25	6.92	7.14	6.57	7.27	7.20	7.50	6.90	-0.60	-8.00	-0.30	-4.17
Indonesia	3.53	3.55	3.58	3.58	1.70	1.83	1.96	1.96	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	7.69
Philippines	2.76	2.73	2.70	2.70	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.56	4.32	4.25	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-1.18
Egypt	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.93	5.93	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.35	5.44	5.45	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.18
Zimbabwe	1.55	1.64	1.40	1.40	1.68	1.10	1.43	1.43	2.60	1.80	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	11.11
Others	27.50	27.62	28.54	28.24	1.62	1.52	1.48	1.49	44.42	42.07	42.34	41.94	-0.40	-0.95	-0.13	-0.30

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**TABLE 6**  
**Barley Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	68.77	66.31	65.33	65.37	2.08	2.31	2.34	2.37	142.74	153.32	153.10	154.87	1.77	1.16	1.56	1.02
United States	2.54	2.74	2.59	2.60	3.08	3.15	3.19	3.14	7.83	8.62	8.26	8.15	-0.11	-1.30	-0.46	-5.37
Total Foreign	66.23	63.57	62.74	62.77	2.04	2.28	2.31	2.34	134.91	144.70	144.84	146.72	1.88	1.30	2.02	1.40
European Union	10.77	11.41	11.76	11.76	4.06	4.54	4.48	4.47	43.71	51.86	52.70	52.50	-0.20	-0.38	0.64	1.23
Denmark	0.72	0.79	0.82	0.82	5.40	5.30	5.12	5.12	3.86	4.19	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.24
France	1.39	1.53	1.65	1.65	5.56	6.22	6.06	6.06	7.74	9.50	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.30
Germany	2.11	2.21	2.30	2.30	5.64	5.47	5.83	5.83	11.89	12.07	13.40	13.40	0.00	0.00	1.33	10.98
Italy	0.38	0.35	0.30	0.30	3.64	3.74	3.67	3.67	1.39	1.31	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-16.22
Spain	3.30	3.53	3.53	3.53	1.58	2.72	2.41	2.41	5.20	9.60	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-11.46
United Kingdom	1.19	1.27	1.33	1.33	5.73	6.14	6.02	5.86	6.83	7.78	8.00	7.80	-0.20	-2.50	0.02	0.26
FSU-12	25.87	20.95	20.88	20.88	1.21	1.33	1.63	1.71	31.40	27.90	34.10	35.60	1.50	4.40	7.69	27.57
Russia	14.71	11.85	12.50	12.50	1.07	1.34	1.56	1.68	15.80	15.90	19.50	21.00	1.50	7.69	5.10	32.08
Ukraine	4.41	3.75	3.50	3.50	2.18	1.52	2.29	2.29	9.63	5.70	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	2.30	40.35
Kazakhstan	4.79	3.60	3.10	3.10	0.45	0.75	0.97	0.97	2.18	2.70	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	11.11
Baltic States	0.94	0.81	0.73	0.73	1.56	2.29	2.10	2.10	1.46	1.86	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-17.83
Eastern Europe	3.41	3.30	3.64	3.64	3.30	2.94	3.32	3.32	11.25	9.71	12.06	12.06	0.00	0.00	2.35	24.18
Poland	1.05	1.12	1.20	1.20	3.13	3.06	3.08	3.08	3.28	3.42	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.28	8.25
Czech Rep.	0.56	0.60	0.65	0.65	3.84	3.83	4.00	4.00	2.14	2.30	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.30	13.04
Romania	0.57	0.50	0.62	0.62	2.98	2.22	3.23	3.23	1.70	1.11	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	80.18
Canada	4.37	4.89	4.70	4.70	2.99	3.18	2.87	2.87	13.04	15.56	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	-2.06	-13.25
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	3.82	4.38	4.13	4.13	0.88	1.01	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-5.66
Norway	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.29	3.69	3.71	3.71	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
Turkey	3.55	3.65	3.65	3.65	1.94	1.97	1.97	1.97	6.90	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	3.11	3.27	3.20	3.20	1.87	2.03	1.31	1.47	5.82	6.63	4.20	4.70	0.50	11.90	-1.93	-29.13
China	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.30	3.19	3.08	3.08	3.08	4.09	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morocco	1.30	2.43	2.00	2.00	0.46	1.56	0.65	0.65	0.60	3.80	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-2.50	-65.79
India	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	1.94	1.88	1.93	1.93	1.73	1.65	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.03
Others	10.51	10.44	9.79	9.81	1.34	1.29	1.19	1.19	14.03	13.51	11.61	11.69	0.08	0.69	-1.82	-13.49

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**TABLE 7**  
**Oats Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1995/96		1996/97		1997/98 Proj.		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	Prel.	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	Oct.	Prel.	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	18.45	17.78	17.25	17.13	1.56	1.72	1.74	1.75	28.83	30.53	29.99	29.90	-0.09	-0.29	-0.63	-2.07
United States	1.20	1.09	1.30	1.18	1.96	2.07	2.08	2.17	2.35	2.25	2.72	2.56	-0.16	-5.89	0.30	13.45
Total Foreign	17.25	16.69	15.95	15.95	1.54	1.69	1.71	1.71	26.48	28.28	27.27	27.35	0.07	0.27	-0.93	-3.30
FSU-12	9.34	8.22	7.72	7.72	1.14	1.22	1.36	1.36	10.69	10.00	10.53	10.53	0.00	0.00	0.53	5.30
Russia	7.93	6.93	6.50	6.50	1.08	1.20	1.31	1.31	8.60	8.30	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.41
Ukraine	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.50	1.99	1.32	2.00	2.00	1.12	0.70	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	42.86
Belarus	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.12	2.33	2.33	2.33	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.64	2.06	2.00	2.00	0.22	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-5.66
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.61	3.02	2.75	2.75	1.94	2.10	1.85	1.85	5.08	6.35	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	-1.25	-19.66
Canada	1.20	1.68	1.50	1.50	2.38	2.59	2.33	2.33	2.86	4.36	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-19.74
Australia	1.14	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.65	1.54	1.30	1.30	1.88	1.67	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-22.25
Argentina	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.27	1.26	1.20	1.20	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.76
Other Foreign	5.49	5.67	5.71	5.71	2.11	2.27	2.21	2.23	11.59	12.87	12.64	12.71	0.07	0.58	-0.16	-1.24
China	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Union	1.82	1.94	1.93	1.93	3.20	3.53	3.35	3.39	5.83	6.87	6.48	6.56	0.08	1.23	-0.31	-4.46
France	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.14	4.41	4.23	4.23	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-11.58
Germany	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	4.60	5.32	5.00	5.33	1.42	1.61	1.50	1.60	0.10	6.67	-0.01	-0.37
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.23	2.49	2.31	2.31	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-15.01
Finland	0.33	0.37	0.39	0.39	3.33	3.37	3.38	3.38	1.10	1.26	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.09
Sweden	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.31	3.47	4.32	3.87	3.87	0.95	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.17	2.23	2.19	2.26	2.26	2.53	2.53	2.65	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.71
Czech Rep.	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	3.12	3.13	3.33	3.33	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.05	25.00
Poland	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.65	2.51	2.54	2.46	2.46	1.50	1.58	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.27
Yugoslavia	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.67	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.80	4.18	4.00	4.00	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	1.83	1.72	1.79	1.79	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.42	1.41	1.43	1.43	0.61	0.66	0.64	0.63	0.87	0.94	0.91	0.90	-0.01	-0.77	-0.03	-3.32



**TABLE 8**  
**Rye Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1997/98 Proj.	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1997/98 Proj.	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 Proj.	1997/98 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	10.07	10.75	10.51	10.50	2.17	2.07	2.20	2.20	21.90	22.24	23.10	23.07	0.00	0.00	0.84	3.76
United States	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.14	1.64	1.64	1.70	1.64	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.23	-0.02	-8.13	-0.00	-1.31
Total Foreign	9.92	10.61	10.36	10.36	2.18	2.07	2.21	2.21	21.64	22.01	22.86	22.85	-0.01	-0.04	0.84	3.82
FSU-12	5.03	5.95	5.73	5.73	1.48	1.51	1.66	1.66	7.46	9.00	9.51	9.51	0.00	0.00	0.51	5.66
Russia	3.23	4.13	4.00	4.00	1.27	1.43	1.50	1.50	4.10	5.90	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.69
Ukraine	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.00	1.77	2.50	2.50	1.21	1.10	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	36.36
Belarus	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.81	1.90	1.90	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.28	1.78	1.96	2.00	2.00	0.37	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.11	23.62
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.91	1.91	1.87	1.87	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.39
Other Foreign	4.52	4.27	4.20	4.20	2.99	2.87	2.98	2.97	13.50	12.24	12.50	12.49	-0.01	-0.08	0.25	2.06
Eastern Europe	2.78	2.65	2.56	2.56	2.50	2.33	2.41	2.41	6.93	6.15	6.16	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Hungary	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.13	1.43	2.00	2.00	0.17	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04	40.00
Poland	2.45	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.56	2.34	2.39	2.39	6.29	5.61	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-1.96
Czech Rep.	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	3.32	3.31	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.07	30.23
European Union	1.41	1.33	1.35	1.35	4.34	4.30	4.41	4.40	6.13	5.71	5.97	5.96	-0.01	-0.17	0.25	4.35
Denmark	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	5.00	4.74	4.80	4.80	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.70
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	4.21	4.59	4.00	4.00	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.11
Germany	0.86	0.81	0.85	0.85	5.25	5.21	5.38	5.38	4.52	4.21	4.55	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.34	7.97
Spain	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.09	1.74	1.47	1.47	0.17	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-15.25
Austria	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	4.08	2.96	3.64	3.64	0.31	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	32.45
Sweden	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	4.51	5.52	5.17	5.17	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-17.58
Turkey	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.42	1.39	1.39	1.39	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.17	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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**TABLE 9**  
**Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	40.66	43.87	42.38	41.83	1.36	1.55	1.50	1.49	55.17	68.11	63.74	62.47	-1.26	-1.98	-5.63	-8.27
United States	3.35	4.82	3.85	3.85	3.49	4.24	4.31	4.39	11.69	20.40	16.59	16.88	0.29	1.73	-3.52	-17.24
Total Foreign	37.31	39.05	38.53	37.98	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.20	43.47	47.71	47.15	45.60	-1.55	-3.29	-2.12	-4.44
India	11.44	11.70	11.70	11.20	0.83	0.90	0.90	0.80	9.55	10.50	10.50	9.00	-1.50	-14.29	-1.50	-14.29
China	1.22	1.29	1.23	1.23	3.91	4.39	4.47	4.47	4.76	5.68	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-3.10
Mexico	1.73	1.90	1.90	1.90	3.21	3.42	3.16	3.16	5.57	6.50	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-7.69
Nigeria	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.50	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.05	6.50	6.60	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.03
Sudan	4.70	6.00	5.50	5.50	0.52	0.67	0.73	0.73	2.45	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.63	0.65	0.55	0.55	3.32	3.85	3.64	3.64	2.10	2.50	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-20.00
Australia	0.65	0.49	0.60	0.60	2.38	2.23	2.00	2.00	1.56	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
Ethiopia	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.70	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.12	3.20	3.28	3.33	3.33	0.55	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.44
Venezuela	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.61	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	5.24	5.31	5.10	5.10	0.78	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66
Yemen	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.22	0.86	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.10	16.67
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.67
South Africa	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	2.56	1.88	2.19	2.19	0.45	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	5.56	5.43	5.51	5.46	0.97	1.03	1.02	1.02	5.41	5.57	5.61	5.56	-0.05	-0.89	-0.01	-0.20

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**TABLE 10**  
**Rice Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	1995/96		1996/97		1995/96		1996/97		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98 Proj.		From last month	
	Prel.	1997/98 Proj.	Prel.	1997/98 Proj.	Prel.	1997/98 Proj.	Prel.	1997/98 Proj.	Prel.	1997/98 Proj.	Prel.	1997/98 Proj.	Prel.	1997/98 Proj.	From last month	From last year
	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	148.47	148.92	148.84	148.91	3.71	3.78	3.77	3.79	371.60	380.04	378.68	380.89	2.21	0.58	0.86	0.22
United States	1.25	1.13	1.23	1.23	6.30	6.86	6.70	6.62	5.63	5.60	5.93	5.86	-0.07	-1.15	0.26	4.70
Total Foreign	147.22	147.79	147.61	147.68	3.69	3.76	3.75	3.77	365.97	374.44	372.76	375.03	2.27	0.61	0.59	0.16
Major Exporters	23.98	24.06	24.15	24.15	2.98	2.91	2.96	2.96	45.87	44.96	45.90	45.90	0.00	0.00	0.94	2.09
Vietnam	7.12	7.05	7.10	7.10	3.76	3.87	3.84	3.84	17.68	18.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	9.03	9.18	9.20	9.20	2.41	2.26	2.31	2.31	14.39	13.70	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.19
Burma	5.67	5.60	5.65	5.65	3.00	2.77	2.93	2.93	9.86	9.00	9.60	9.60	0.00	0.00	0.60	6.67
Pakistan	2.16	2.23	2.20	2.20	2.73	2.87	2.93	2.93	3.94	4.26	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.94
Major Importers	16.05	15.84	15.97	16.01	4.09	4.17	4.12	4.11	43.55	44.02	43.84	43.82	-0.02	-0.05	-0.20	-0.45
Indonesia	11.57	11.30	11.50	11.50	4.42	4.48	4.45	4.45	33.22	32.90	33.30	33.30	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.22
South Korea	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05	6.05	6.85	6.30	6.31	4.69	5.32	4.87	4.90	0.03	0.62	-0.42	-7.89
European Union	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.41	5.54	6.16	6.02	6.02	1.23	1.60	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-2.19
Iran	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.60	4.08	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	1.70	1.66	1.65	1.65	2.22	1.96	1.87	1.87	2.26	1.95	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.13
Other Foreign	107.18	107.90	107.50	107.52	4.04	4.14	4.12	4.15	276.55	285.47	283.02	285.32	2.29	0.81	-0.15	-0.05
China	30.75	31.41	30.70	31.40	6.02	6.21	6.24	6.19	129.65	136.57	134.00	136.00	2.00	1.49	-0.57	-0.42
India	42.30	42.70	42.80	42.20	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.90	79.62	80.54	81.00	81.50	0.50	0.62	0.96	1.19
Bangladesh	9.94	10.03	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.76	2.78	2.78	17.69	18.42	18.50	18.50	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.43
Japan	2.12	1.98	1.96	1.96	6.34	6.54	6.31	6.31	9.78	9.41	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	-0.41	-4.39
Brazil	3.88	3.57	3.55	3.55	2.59	2.73	2.63	2.69	6.83	6.63	6.35	6.50	0.15	2.36	-0.13	-1.93
Philippines	3.92	3.90	3.90	3.90	2.85	2.88	2.88	2.88	7.26	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	8.16	8.34	8.34	8.34	2.98	3.05	3.05	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taiwan	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.37	5.71	5.04	4.87	4.87	1.52	1.42	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.41
FSU-12	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.48	2.36	2.24	2.32	2.32	0.78	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.71
Russia	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	2.70	2.36	2.41	2.41	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.19
Australia	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.16	6.38	8.48	7.43	7.43	0.68	1.01	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-15.51
Others	12.67	12.73	12.99	12.92	2.89	3.00	2.92	2.94	19.76	20.41	20.82	20.46	-0.36	-1.71	0.05	0.23

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# Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	256.71	257.19	275.51	276.44	0.92	0.34	19.24	7.48
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	187.61	182.37	190.69	192.26	1.57	0.82	9.89	5.42
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.03	5.40	5.46	5.46	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.11
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.97	5.34	5.50	5.45	-0.05	-0.91	0.11	1.98
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	161.64	157.76	164.53	165.14	1.53	1.56	1.61	1.61	246.71	246.46	264.56	265.53	0.97	0.37	19.08	7.74
	33.57	32.58	35.68	35.68	2.06	2.30	2.38	2.36	69.10	74.83	84.82	84.18	-0.64	-0.76	9.36	12.50
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ South America	128.07	125.18	128.85	129.46	1.39	1.37	1.39	1.40	177.61	171.63	179.74	181.35	1.62	0.90	9.72	5.67
Brazil	24.98	25.25	27.12	27.36	1.92	1.94	2.02	2.01	47.89	48.99	54.84	55.01	0.17	0.31	6.02	12.28
Argentina	12.18	12.59	13.47	13.60	2.01	2.15	2.13	2.12	24.51	27.12	28.71	28.79	0.08	0.28	1.66	6.14
Paraguay	10.38	10.26	10.99	11.09	1.85	1.71	1.94	1.93	19.24	17.56	21.35	21.43	0.08	0.37	3.87	22.01
China	1.45	1.35	1.55	1.57	1.81	2.02	1.88	1.86	2.63	2.72	2.91	2.92	0.01	0.34	0.20	7.54
India	25.08	23.23	23.80	23.80	1.73	1.78	1.64	1.64	43.33	41.45	39.00	39.00	0.00	0.00	-2.45	-5.90
European Union	30.25	30.97	30.80	31.20	0.82	0.84	0.83	0.84	24.84	25.86	25.65	26.15	0.50	1.95	0.29	1.12
France	5.97	5.83	5.89	5.91	2.20	2.19	2.34	2.42	13.14	12.78	13.79	14.32	0.53	3.84	1.54	12.08
Italy	1.92	1.87	1.95	1.97	2.53	2.74	2.65	2.89	4.86	5.11	5.15	5.68	0.53	10.29	0.57	11.15
Germany	0.47	0.58	0.61	0.61	2.60	2.57	2.80	2.80	1.22	1.49	1.71	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.22	14.68
Spain	1.03	0.90	0.93	0.93	3.15	2.31	3.09	3.09	3.24	2.08	2.88	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.80	38.59
United Kingdom	1.09	1.17	1.12	1.12	0.62	1.17	1.02	1.02	0.68	1.38	1.14	1.14	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-17.36
FSU-12	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.44	3.03	3.42	3.39	3.39	1.33	1.41	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.09	6.38
Russia	10.09	9.99	9.70	9.68	1.12	0.86	1.02	1.04	11.28	8.55	9.92	10.05	0.13	1.31	1.50	17.59
Ukraine	4.86	4.65	4.17	4.17	0.95	0.69	0.80	0.80	4.62	3.19	3.34	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.48
Uzbekistan	2.04	2.15	2.24	2.24	1.42	0.99	1.26	1.26	2.90	2.13	2.83	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.70	32.82
Turkmenistan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.47	1.38	1.67	1.67	2.20	2.07	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.43	20.77
Canada	0.45	0.45	0.55	0.55	1.22	0.58	0.55	0.78	0.55	0.26	0.30	0.43	0.13	43.33	0.17	65.38
Indonesia	6.14	4.35	5.95	5.95	1.43	1.68	1.49	1.49	8.80	7.29	8.86	8.86	0.00	0.00	1.57	21.60
Pakistan	2.06	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	2.61	2.51	2.51	2.51	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.04
Eastern Europe	3.53	3.72	3.74	3.74	1.14	0.98	1.07	1.07	4.01	3.66	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	9.29
Poland	3.11	3.02	2.66	2.74	1.71	1.53	1.60	1.62	5.32	4.62	4.25	4.45	0.19	4.59	-0.17	-3.64
Romania	0.61	0.28	0.22	0.30	2.27	1.59	1.82	1.80	1.38	0.45	0.40	0.54	0.14	35.00	0.09	20.27
Hungary	0.79	0.99	0.83	0.83	1.32	1.31	1.43	1.43	1.04	1.30	1.19	1.19	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-8.49
Turkey	0.53	0.57	0.51	0.51	1.48	1.67	1.66	1.66	0.79	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-10.34
Philippines	1.45	1.37	1.40	1.33	1.48	1.31	1.44	1.53	2.16	1.79	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.23	12.83
Mexico	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.83	0.87	0.91	0.91	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.04
Others	0.53	0.38	0.40	0.40	1.32	1.56	1.48	1.48	0.69	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.34
	14.83	15.05	15.36	15.33	0.91	0.90	0.93	0.94	13.51	13.50	14.24	14.33	0.09	0.65	0.83	6.17

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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## TABLE 12

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**TABLE 13**  
**Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	35.89	33.75	33.83	34.04	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.02	35.63	34.10	34.41	34.84	0.43	1.24	0.74	2.18
United States	6.48	5.21	5.44	5.44	0.96	1.24	1.18	1.18	6.21	6.48	6.40	6.40	0.01	0.09	-0.08	-1.19
Total Foreign	29.41	28.54	28.39	28.60	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.99	29.41	27.62	28.01	28.44	0.42	1.51	0.82	2.97
China	5.42	4.72	4.50	4.50	1.58	1.60	1.52	1.52	8.58	7.56	6.85	6.85	0.00	0.00	-0.71	-9.39
FSU-12	2.57	2.55	2.65	2.63	1.28	1.09	1.24	1.30	3.30	2.78	3.28	3.41	0.13	3.96	0.63	22.53
Uzbekistan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.47	1.38	1.67	1.67	2.20	2.07	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.43	20.77
Turkmenistan	0.45	0.45	0.55	0.55	1.22	0.58	0.55	0.78	0.55	0.26	0.30	0.43	0.13	43.33	0.17	65.38
India	9.06	9.17	9.00	9.00	0.59	0.63	0.61	0.61	5.37	5.76	5.45	5.45	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-5.38
Pakistan	3.05	3.20	3.20	3.20	1.17	0.99	1.09	1.09	3.57	3.18	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.32	10.10
Brazil	1.13	0.70	0.78	0.90	0.58	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.66	0.47	0.55	0.63	0.08	14.55	0.17	35.48
Turkey	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.75	1.68	1.47	1.63	1.58	1.28	1.10	1.19	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.08	7.73
African Franc Zone	1.61	1.91	1.90	1.90	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.74	1.19	1.37	1.37	1.40	0.02	1.82	0.03	2.42
Australia	0.30	0.38	0.42	0.42	1.98	2.11	2.12	2.12	0.60	0.81	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.08	10.00
Egypt	0.31	0.39	0.37	0.37	1.27	1.45	1.54	1.54	0.39	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.24
Argentina	0.96	0.88	0.90	1.00	0.78	0.64	0.80	0.80	0.74	0.56	0.72	0.80	0.03	11.11	0.24	42.86
Paraguay	0.31	0.11	0.26	0.28	0.60	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.19	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.01	5.88	0.11	140.00
Greece	0.44	0.42	0.39	0.39	1.52	1.13	1.49	1.49	0.67	0.48	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.11	22.11
Syria	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.24	2.17	2.20	2.04	2.24	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.53	0.07	14.57	0.09	19.77
Mexico	0.32	0.25	0.20	0.20	1.31	1.86	1.70	1.70	0.42	0.46	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-25.76
Colombia	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.07	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-26.61
Sudan	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.26	1.13	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	11.70	11.78	11.55	11.51	0.60	0.63	0.63	0.63	7.03	7.44	7.24	7.27	0.03	0.41	-0.18	-2.40



TABLE 14

# Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
					Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.65	19.82	19.65	19.65	1.34	1.34	1.25	1.25	26.28	26.65	24.58	24.51	-0.07	-0.26	-2.13	-8.01
United States	0.61	0.56	0.56	0.56	2.56	2.98	2.96	2.85	1.57	1.66	1.66	1.59	-0.06	-3.92	-0.07	-4.03
Total Foreign	19.03	19.26	19.09	19.09	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	24.71	24.99	22.92	22.92	0.00	0.00	-2.07	-8.28
China	3.81	3.62	3.60	3.60	2.68	2.80	2.22	2.22	10.20	10.14	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	-2.14	-21.10
India	7.80	8.20	8.10	8.10	0.95	1.00	0.99	0.99	7.40	8.20	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-2.44
Indonesia	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.66	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senegal	0.88	0.92	0.83	0.83	0.94	0.65	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.60	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.12	20.00
Burma	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.29	1.93	1.09	1.49	1.49	0.46	0.30	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.67
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	1.28	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.12	1.43	1.47	1.48	1.48	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.03	21.43
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.26	1.06	1.07	1.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.21	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.97	1.97	1.98	1.98	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.61	1.64	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.24

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**TABLE 15**  
**Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	From last month	MMT	Percent	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.73	19.96	20.10	19.99	1.24	1.19	1.24	1.27	25.76	23.72	24.97	25.30	0.33	1.31	1.57	6.64
United States	1.36	1.01	1.14	1.14	1.33	1.61	1.43	1.50	1.82	1.63	1.63	1.70	0.07	4.36	0.07	4.43
Total Foreign	19.36	18.95	18.96	18.85	1.24	1.17	1.23	1.25	23.94	22.10	23.34	23.60	0.25	1.09	1.50	6.80
FSU-12	6.56	6.59	6.27	6.27	1.13	0.79	0.98	0.98	7.38	5.21	6.13	6.13	0.00	0.00	0.92	17.65
Russia	4.10	4.00	3.60	3.60	1.02	0.70	0.83	0.83	4.20	2.80	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.14
Ukraine	2.00	2.11	2.20	2.20	1.43	0.99	1.27	1.27	2.85	2.10	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.70	33.33
Argentina	3.20	2.90	3.30	3.30	1.75	1.79	1.82	1.82	5.60	5.20	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	15.38
European Union	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.28	1.34	1.66	1.53	1.63	3.21	3.90	3.51	3.71	0.20	5.70	-0.19	-4.80
France	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.90	1.95	2.19	2.08	2.35	1.90	2.00	1.90	2.10	0.20	10.53	0.10	5.00
Spain	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.59	1.15	0.94	0.94	0.58	1.14	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-21.05
Italy	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	2.00	2.01	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.57
Eastern Europe	1.95	2.13	1.83	1.84	1.42	1.42	1.48	1.50	2.76	3.02	2.71	2.76	0.05	2.03	-0.26	-8.48
Hungary	0.49	0.48	0.42	0.42	1.49	1.68	1.67	1.67	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-12.50
Romania	0.72	0.91	0.77	0.77	1.30	1.30	1.43	1.43	0.93	1.18	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-6.78
Yugoslavia	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.18	1.76	1.87	1.88	2.08	0.33	0.42	0.32	0.38	0.06	17.19	-0.04	-10.50
Bulgaria	0.49	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.33	1.09	1.13	1.13	0.65	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-8.16
Czech Rep.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.79	1.95	2.24	2.24	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	20.51
China	0.81	0.69	0.80	0.80	1.56	1.92	1.56	1.56	1.27	1.33	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-5.66
India	2.17	2.20	2.20	2.20	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.68	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.63	0.55	0.60	0.50	1.20	1.04	1.17	1.40	0.75	0.57	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.13	22.81
South Africa	0.61	0.46	0.55	0.55	1.24	0.97	1.09	1.09	0.76	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Australia	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.19	1.23	1.23	1.23	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burma	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.83	0.81	0.84	0.84	0.74	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.61	0.66	0.68	0.68	-0.00	0.02	0.02	3.19



TABLE 16

# Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1965/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	24.14	21.52	23.28	23.39	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.44	34.61	30.63	33.20	33.64	0.44	1.33	3.01	9.82
United States	0.18	0.14	0.29	0.29	1.43	1.55	1.40	1.40	0.25	0.22	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.19	85.39
Total Foreign	23.96	21.38	22.99	23.10	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.44	34.36	30.41	32.79	33.23	0.44	1.34	2.82	9.28
India	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.97	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-1.59
China	6.91	6.73	6.70	6.70	1.42	1.37	1.40	1.40	9.78	9.20	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.17
Canada	5.27	3.45	4.85	4.85	1.22	1.47	1.26	1.26	6.44	5.06	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	1.04	20.51
European Union	2.82	2.65	2.69	2.72	2.93	2.70	3.03	3.11	8.27	7.14	8.14	8.44	0.30	3.69	1.30	18.24
France	0.85	0.87	0.94	0.97	3.20	3.32	3.19	3.40	2.70	2.87	3.00	3.30	0.30	10.00	0.43	14.98
Germany	0.97	0.85	0.90	0.90	3.21	2.31	3.11	3.11	3.13	1.97	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.83	42.13
United Kingdom	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.44	3.03	3.42	3.39	3.39	1.33	1.41	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.09	6.38
Denmark	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	2.05	2.32	2.38	2.38	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.40
Sweden	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.07	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.52
Eastern Europe	0.97	0.68	0.63	0.71	2.32	1.84	1.96	1.94	2.26	1.25	1.23	1.37	0.14	11.35	0.13	10.10
Poland	0.61	0.28	0.22	0.30	2.27	1.59	1.82	1.80	1.38	0.45	0.40	0.54	0.14	35.00	0.09	20.27
Czech Rep.	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24	2.63	2.30	2.29	2.29	0.66	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.57
Australia	0.41	0.38	0.60	0.60	1.38	1.63	1.42	1.42	0.56	0.62	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	37.10
FSU-12	0.42	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.56	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.88
Russia	0.28	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.45	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.55
Pakistan	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.94
Bangladesh	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.83

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



**TABLE 17**  
**Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	1995/96	Prel. 1996/97	1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
			Sept.	Oct.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	5.03	5.40	5.46	5.46	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.11
Philippines	1.97	2.30	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.37
India	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.25
Mexico	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.97	5.34	5.50	5.45	-0.05	-0.92	0.11	1.98
Malaysia	2.48	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	1.40	1.55	1.70	1.65	-0.05	-3.03	0.10	6.45
Nigeria	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.85
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.08
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32
Thailand	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	14.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PALM OIL								
World	16.01	17.13	17.50	17.60	0.10	0.57	0.47	2.76
Malaysia	8.26	8.90	8.80	9.00	0.20	2.22	0.10	1.12
Indonesia	4.75	5.10	5.50	5.40	-0.10	-1.85	0.30	5.88
Nigeria	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.67
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.23
Colombia	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.23
Thailand	0.37	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
Zaire	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.95

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 18

# Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		Prel.		1997/98 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	1995/96	1996/97	Sept.	Oct.	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales							
World	35.93	33.80	33.88	34.09	563	573	571	574	92.98	89.01	88.82	89.87	1.04	1.17	0.86	0.96
United States	6.48	5.21	5.44	5.44	602	792	737	737	17.90	18.94	18.42	18.41	-0.01	-0.04	-0.53	-2.81
Total Foreign	29.46	28.59	28.45	28.65	555	534	539	543	75.08	70.07	70.41	71.46	1.05	1.49	1.39	1.98
Major Exporters	16.64	15.81	15.96	16.20	696	664	673	673	53.19	48.18	49.33	50.06	0.72	1.47	1.88	3.89
China	5.42	4.72	4.50	4.50	879	890	847	847	21.90	19.30	17.50	17.50	0.00	0.00	-1.80	-9.33
Pakistan	3.05	3.20	3.20	3.20	586	497	544	544	8.20	7.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	9.59
Sudan	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.26	485	426	419	419	0.49	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.05	11.11
Turkey	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	1,125	1,045	1,016	1,016	3.91	3.60	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.78
FSU-12	2.57	2.55	2.63	2.63	699	556	637	662	8.26	6.50	7.70	8.00	0.30	3.90	1.50	23.08
Uzbekistan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	833	689	842	842	5.74	4.75	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	1.05	22.11
Turkmenistan	0.45	0.45	0.55	0.55	556	290	277	396	1.15	0.60	0.70	1.00	0.30	42.86	0.40	66.67
Other	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.58	479	421	450	450	1.37	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
Egypt	0.31	0.39	0.37	0.37	774	882	942	942	1.09	1.57	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.04
African Franc Zone	1.61	1.91	1.90	1.90	424	418	433	433	3.14	3.66	3.78	3.78	0.00	0.00	0.12	3.25
Southern Hemisphere	2.70	2.06	2.36	2.60	499	612	624	602	6.20	5.80	6.75	7.18	0.42	6.30	1.37	23.71
Argentina	0.96	0.88	0.90	1.00	437	369	448	457	1.93	1.49	1.85	2.10	0.25	13.51	0.61	40.66
Australia	0.30	0.38	0.42	0.42	1,425	1,588	1,452	1,452	1.97	2.80	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	1.13	0.70	0.78	0.90	345	407	449	423	1.79	1.30	1.60	1.75	0.15	9.37	0.45	34.62
Paraguay	0.31	0.11	0.26	0.28	355	429	419	416	0.51	0.21	0.50	0.53	0.02	5.00	0.32	153.62
Major Importers	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.54	939	745	873	873	2.32	1.88	2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.30	15.95
Other Foreign	12.28	12.23	11.94	11.90	347	356	345	352	19.58	20.01	18.90	19.22	0.33	1.72	-0.79	-3.93
India	9.06	9.17	9.00	9.00	318	327	310	317	13.25	13.78	12.80	13.10	0.30	2.34	-0.68	-4.94
Others	3.22	3.07	2.94	2.90	428	442	452	459	6.33	6.23	6.10	6.12	0.03	0.41	-0.11	-1.70

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



# TABLE 19

The table below presents a 16-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 8.3 million tons (1.6 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 9.5 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 9 times and above the final 7 times.

## RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1996/97 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
<b>WHEAT</b>						
World	1.6	8.3	-26.7	9.5	9	7
U.S.	0.4	0.2	-1.2	0.5	8	6
Foreign	1.8	8.3	-26.8	9.6	9	7
<b>COARSE GRAINS 3/</b>						
World	1.4	11.5	-33.7	9.6	11	5
U.S.	2.7	6.0	-14.5	17.9	11	5
Foreign	1.5	8.8	-22.2	7.5	12	4
<b>RICE (Milled)</b>						
World	2.4	7.7	-20.9	3.0	14	1
U.S.	3.3	0.2	-0.4	0.3	9	7
Foreign	2.4	7.7	-21.0	3.1	14	2
<b>SOYBEANS</b>						
World	2.4	2.5	-6.1	4.5	7	9
U.S.	3.0	1.6	-3.2	3.1	7	9
Foreign	4.4	2.2	-5.1	4.0	7	9
			---Million 480-lb. bales---			
<b>COTTON</b>						
World	3.7	3.1	-10.1	9.9	8	7
U.S.	3.7	0.5	-1.4	1.2	10	6
Foreign	4.4	3.0	-10.4	10.2	7	8
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			-----Million bushels-----			
<b>CORN</b>	2.9	216	-541	618	10	6
<b>SORGHUM</b>	3.8	26	-59	71	10	6
<b>BARLEY</b>	1.4	7	-12	24	7	6
<b>OATS</b>	0.9	4	-18	16	6	5

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1995/96 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 16 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

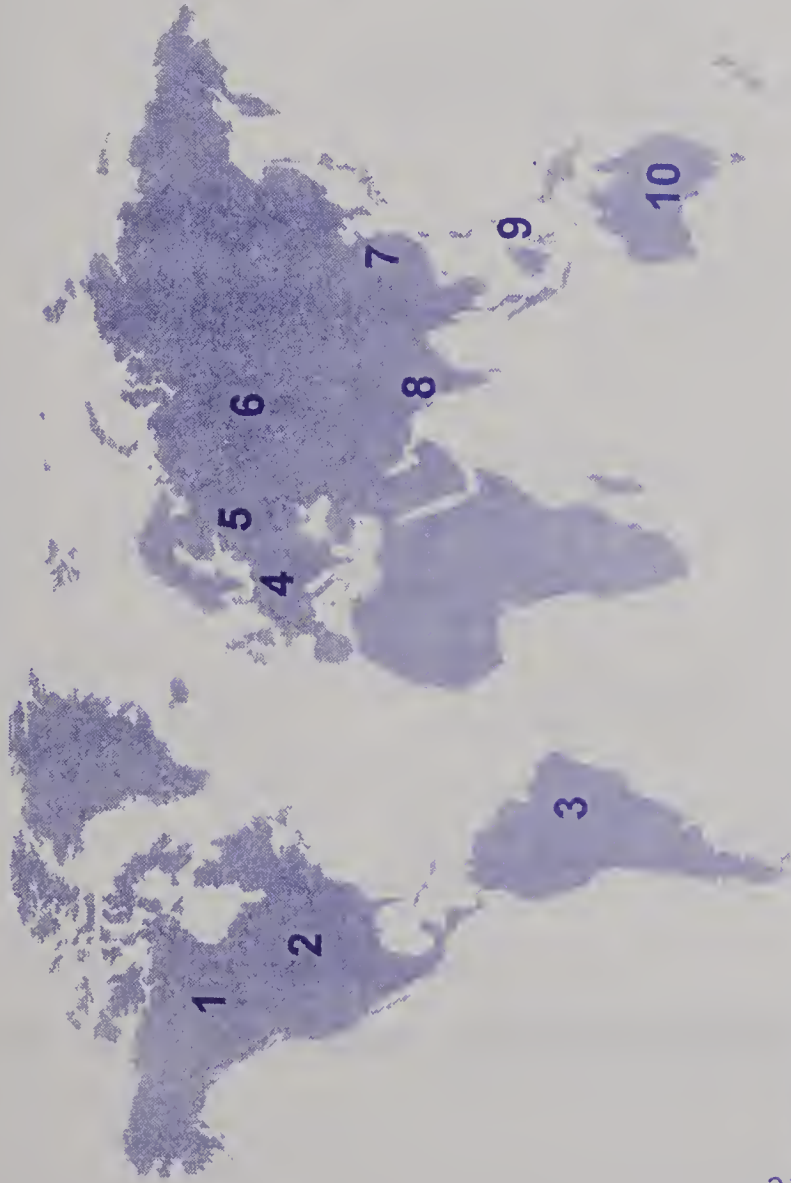
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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

October 10, 1997



MAP 1

## USDA/Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

### 1 - CANADA

Prairie grain and oilseed harvests are virtually complete, aided by a late killing freeze and extended periods of dry, warm weather. In Ontario and Quebec, however, a recent frost raised concern for immature corn, which has been plagued all season by sluggish growth rates.

### 2 - UNITED STATES

Recent warm, dry weather in the Corn Belt pushed crops to maturity and allowed fieldwork to rapidly proceed. Near-record warmth in the Great Plains promoted winter wheat planting and emergence but reduced topsoil moisture. Unseasonably hot weather helped dry cotton fields in the Southwest after Tropical Storm Nora. Heavy rain in western Oregon and Washington slowed fieldwork.

### 3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, recent light to moderate rain improved growing conditions for winter wheat, previously stressed by a lack of rain in September. In southern Brazil, periodic heavy rain since September 25 halted winter wheat harvesting and early corn planting but spurred flowering in coffee areas.

### 4 - EUROPE

Mild weather and below-normal precipitation in September favored corn, sunflower, and soybean maturation and harvesting. Weather conditions in September also favored winter wheat planting, typically underway in eastern Europe. Since early October, rain benefited winter wheat development in the east and boosted topsoil moisture for early planting in the west.

### 5 - FSU-WESTERN

Cool, showery weather in Russia and Ukraine slowed summer crop harvesting but provided topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence and establishment.

### 6 - FSU-NEWLANDS

Unseasonably warm, dry weather in September in Russia and Kazakhstan favored rapid spring grain harvesting.

### 7 - EASTERN ASIA

In early September, much-needed rain in the North China Plain benefited immature summer crops and boosted moisture for winter wheat planting. Seasonal fieldwork is currently underway. Farther south, frequent showers have maintained moisture reserves for late double-crop rice but accompanying coolness has slowed growth. A drying trend over Manchuria has been generally favorable for summer crop maturation and harvesting. In Japan and the Korean, wet weather the later half of September slowed rice maturation and possible caused localized flooding.

### 8 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon began its seasonal withdrawal in September about on schedule. However, late-season rains benefited immature oilseeds, grains, and cotton in central and southern India. Unfortunately, untimely rain may have negatively affected maturing cotton across the north. Continuing seasonal rains in the eastern rice areas are increasing irrigation reserves.

### 9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Drought continues over Indonesia, with the lack of rainfall exacerbating the region's problem with smoke and smog. Showers had been sporadic over Malaysia, but heavy rain in early October brought some relief. Frequent bouts of heavy rain and localized flooding in Indochina have hampered rice harvests but increased moisture reserves for dry-season cropping.

### 10 - AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers continued until mid-September over the western and southeastern winter grain belts, favoring vegetative development. Over the past few weeks, drier weather has developed over South Australia and Victoria as crops advanced toward reproduction. Farther north, recent beneficial rain in the sorghum and cotton region has improved planting prospects.

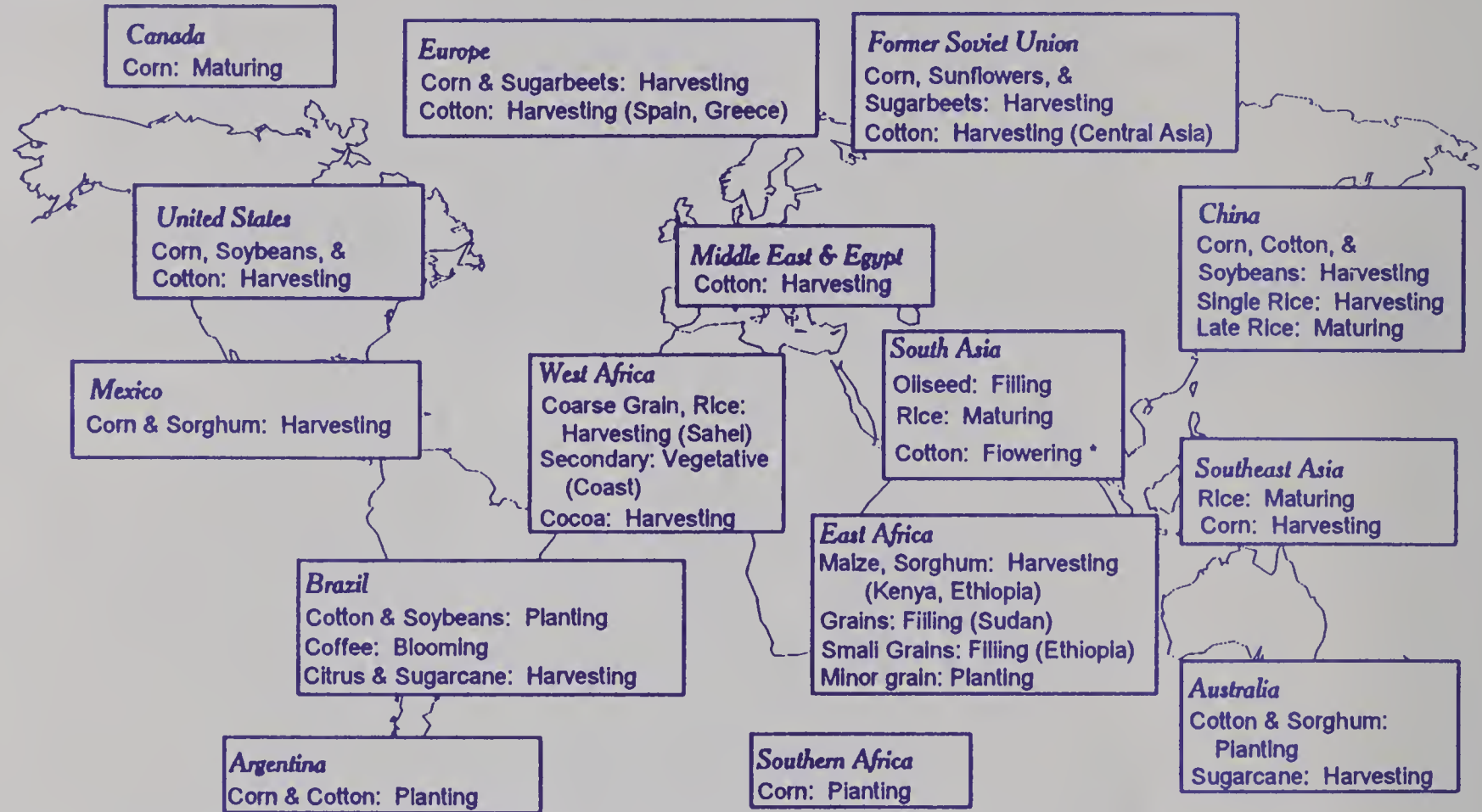
(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.

Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

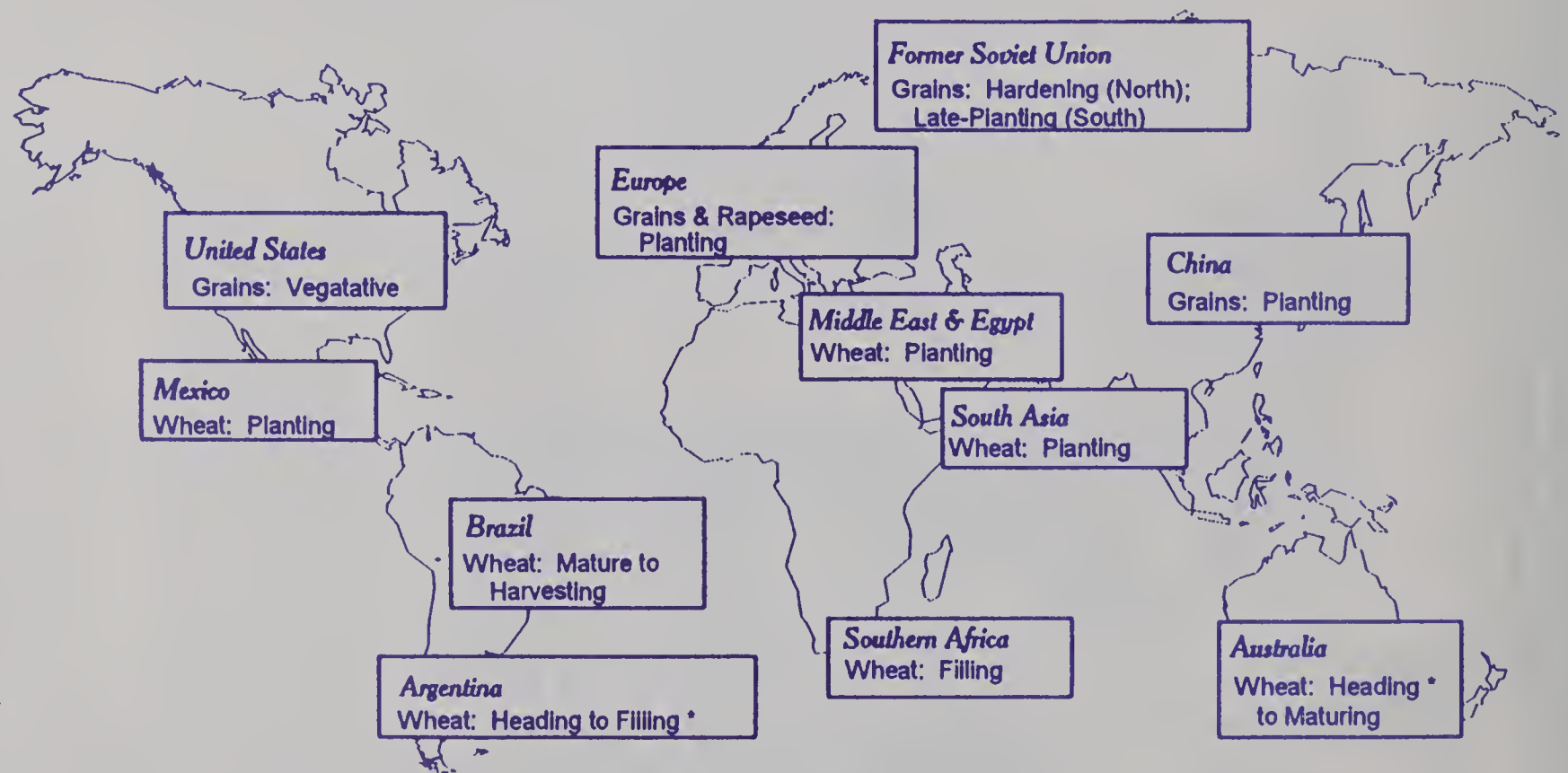


# October normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops



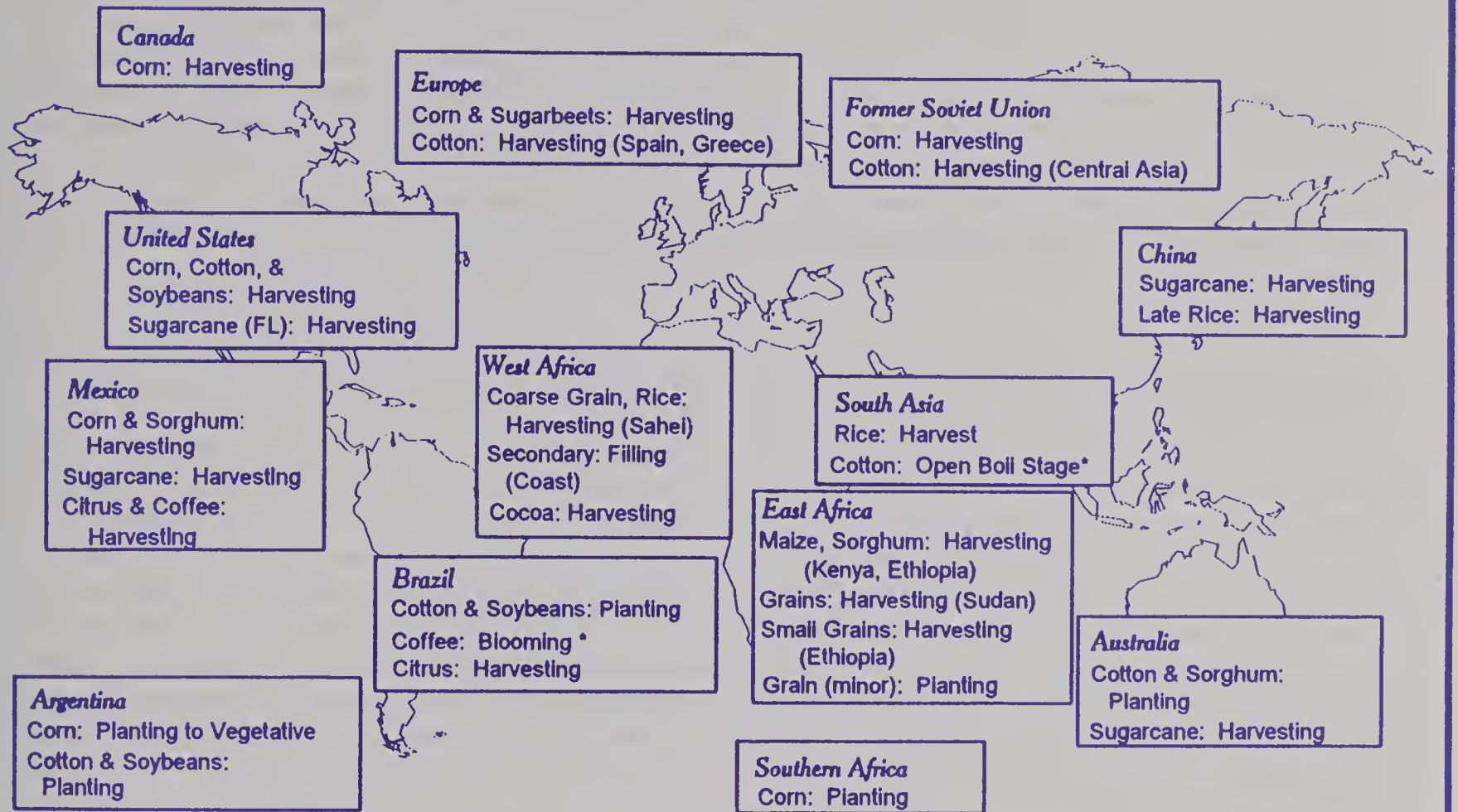
\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

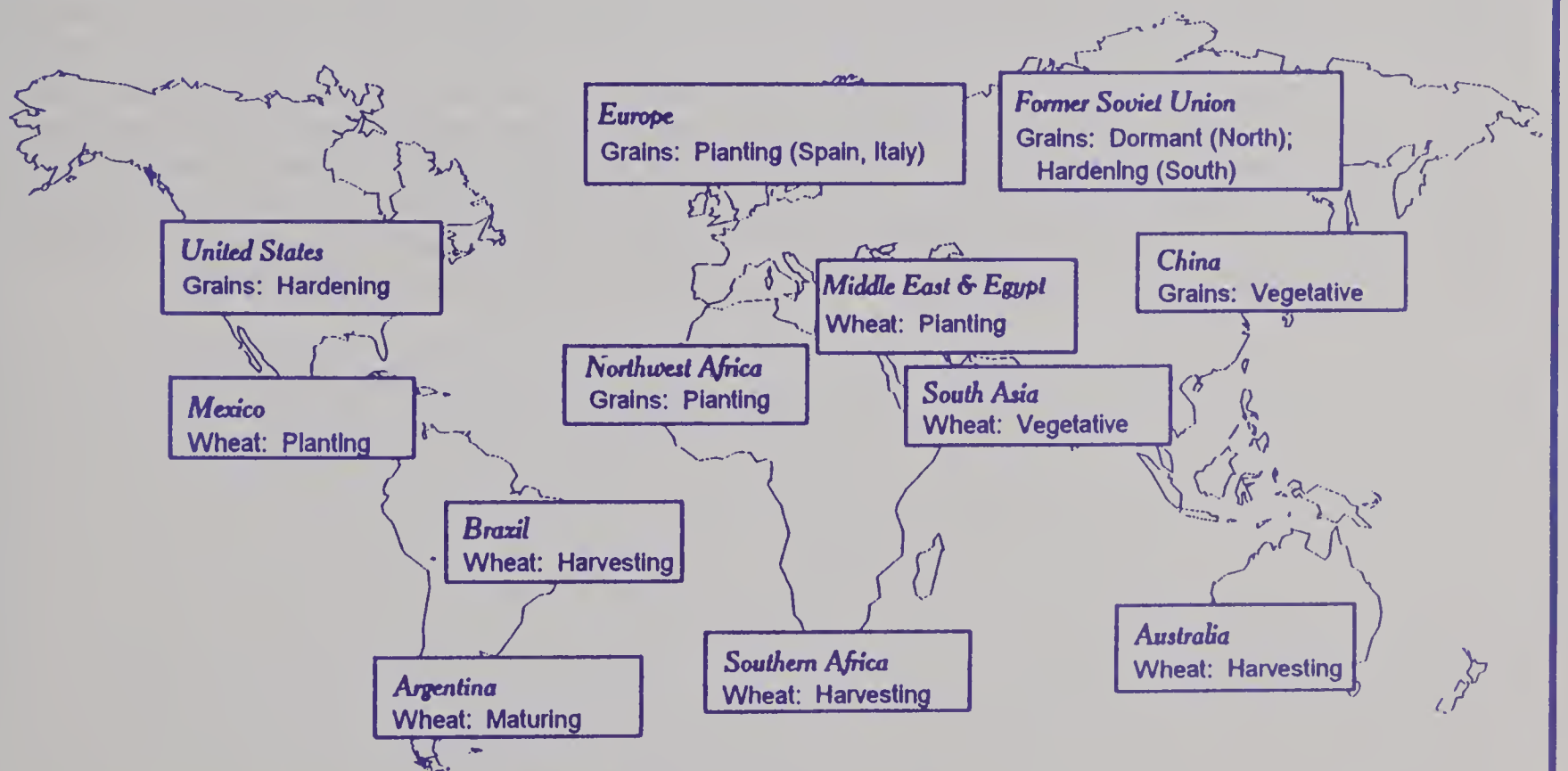


# November normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops



\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)



CHINA: AUTUMN RAINS FAVOR WINTER WHEAT ESTABLISHMENT

During August 1997, drought continued across the western North China Plain, reducing summer crop yield prospects. Eastern areas received beneficial rain from remnants of Typhoon Winnie and rainfall was above normal in Manchuria. During the week of September 7 - 13, widespread rain covered the North China Plain, easing drought and boosting topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting. Light rain aided filling summer crops in Manchuria. From September 14 - 27, drier weather prevailed across the North China Plain, favoring early summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Dry, seasonably cool weather also favored summer crop maturation and harvesting in Manchuria. During September 28 through October 4, summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting continued in the North China Plain, although light rain caused some fieldwork delays from central Shandong northward. This moisture aided winter wheat establishment. Showers also benefitted the far western winter wheat areas as moisture from southern China pushed north of the Yangtze River.

SOUTH AMERICA: SOME RELIEF FROM DRYNESS IN ARGENTINA, SOUTHERN BRAZIL IS MOIST

In August 1997, rainfall averaged near-normal in Santa Fe, Argentina but remained below normal across Cordoba. August rainfall averaged near to above normal across eastern Buenos Aires, Argentina northeastward into southern Parana, Brazil, favoring winter wheat development. August temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal across central Argentina and southern Brazil. During September 7 - 20, in Argentina, cool weather burned back early winter wheat growth across most of Buenos Aires. Light to moderate rain maintained soil moisture for reproductive-to-filling winter wheat in eastern Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, but slowed early winter wheat harvesting. During September 14 - 20, light rain provided some relief from dryness across Cordoba, but more rain is needed. During September 21 - 27, in southern Brazil, wet weather continued over Santa Catarina and Parana, and spread northward into Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Mato Grosso Do Sul. Although the rain interrupted winter wheat harvesting in these areas, it boosted topsoil moisture for upcoming corn and soybean planting. This precipitation also spurred flowering in coffee areas. Mostly dry weather prevailed over winter wheat areas in Rio Grande Do Sul. In Argentina that week, light showers fell over Buenos Aires, moistening topsoils for winter wheat emergence and establishment. Farther north, mostly dry weather prevailed over Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, favoring early corn and sunflower planting. However, rain was needed in these areas for summer crop emergence and winter wheat development. From September 28 through October 4 in Argentina, much-needed rain fell over Buenos Aires, western La Pampa, Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, benefitting winter wheat and increasing topsoil moisture for early corn and sunflower planting. Soybean planting typically begins in early November. In southern Brazil, drenching rains occurred in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana. The rain likely caused some flooding and halted winter wheat harvesting and corn planting. Farther north in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, light to moderate rain continued to spur flowering in coffee areas.



## AUSTRALIA: TIMELY RAINS CONTINUE

During early August 1997, widespread soaking rains improved crop prospects over a broad area of southeast Australia and reinforced high yield expectations in Western Australia. The weather pattern across southern Australia remained active for the remainder of the month, bringing welcomed, albeit lighter, follow-up showers. Unfortunately, the beneficial rainfall did not extend northward into northern New South Wales or Queensland where topsoils had become too dry for vegetative-to-reproductive winter grains by month's end. However, temperatures trended below normal throughout the winter grains belts for much of August, slowing growth rates and generating significant frost and freezing conditions that constrained crop development. During the first week of September, soaking rains covered the primary winter grains growing areas of Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales, followed by somewhat scattered showers during September 7 - 13. Rainfall tapered off toward the northeastern crop areas, with no rain reported over Queensland and a broad area of northern New South Wales. Seasonable temperatures fostered normal crop development, with frost likely confined to higher elevations. During September 14 - 20, widespread showers returned to the east, benefitting winter grains that ranged from filling in Queensland to vegetative development farther south. Heaviest rain was concentrated over central New South Wales, with moderate showers helping eastern sections of the Queensland winter grain belt. However, dry warm weather elsewhere from the Darling Downs northward only hastened maturity. Cotton and sorghum planting, typically underway by mid-September, may be facing difficulties from recent dryness. During September 21 - 27, generally light, scattered showers swept across winter grain areas of the southeast and west, with few locations recording more than 10 millimeters. Moderate showers covered coastal locations of New South Wales and southern Queensland. The moisture was favorable for newly planted sugarcane in southern growing areas, as well as sorghum and cotton in eastern-most locations. Summer crop areas west of Darling Downs need additional rainfall before planting can become widespread. From September 28 through October 4, dryness accompanied seasonably mild temperatures throughout the southeast. The gradual decline in rainfall since mid-September has left winter crops in need of moisture for their final stages of development. Elsewhere in the east, scattered showers fell from central New South Wales northward, aiding sorghum and cotton germination but hampering winter grain dry-down. On October 6, scattered and locally heavy showers were breaking out over Queensland's western summer crop areas, promising to provide needed moisture.



## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### NORTH KOREA: CORN OUTPUT HURT BY DROUGHT

North Korea's corn output in 1997/98 has suffered from a serious summer drought that had centered on the northern half of the country. Because of the drought, production is now estimated at 800,000 tons, down 38 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year's flood-reduced crop of 1.0 million tons. Moderate rainfall and cooler temperatures in August and September stabilized rice yield prospects but came too late to help the corn crop which had been damaged by high temperatures and dryness earlier in the summer.

### CHINA: DROUGHT REDUCES CORN YIELDS

Corn production for 1997/98 is estimated at 105.0 million metric tons, down 5.0 million or 5 percent from last month and down 18 percent from last year's record crop. The revision is based on information gathered by USDA analysts during September field travel to several key corn-producing provinces. The team reported that corn output will be down significantly from last year due to the summer drought which affected nearly all provinces in the North China Plain and the Northeast. The largest production drops are expected in Shandong, Liaoning, Hebei, Henan, and Jilin provinces. Corn yield is estimated at 4.47 tons/hectare, down 14 percent from last year's record level and the lowest yield since 1989/90.

### EAST EUROPE: HEAVY SUMMER RAINS PROMOTE CORN GROWTH

Through much of Eastern Europe from Hungary to Yugoslavia, corn production prospects are up. Production for Eastern Europe for 1997/98 is estimated at 28.5 million tons, up 9 percent from last month's estimate and 11 percent higher than last year. Widespread rains in July and early August have made the harvest of winter grains difficult but provided favorable moisture for summer crops. Corn production in the former Yugoslavia is projected at 9.5 million tons, 1.1 million tons higher than last month's estimate. Increased use of inputs along with favorable weather has boosted crop prospects. Romanian corn production is projected at 10.5 million tons, up 0.5 million from last month on the basis of higher yields. Hungarian corn production is projected at 6.2 million tons, up 0.7 million from September's estimate. For all three countries, this year's outlook will be the highest level for both production and yield since 1991/92.

### EUROPEAN UNION: WHEAT PRODUCTION LOWER

The European Union wheat production estimate is lowered this month to 95.8 million tons from 97.1 million while harvested area is marginally lower. The decline comes from a 1.0 million ton drop in French production, and a 0.5 million ton drop in the United Kingdom. The season began with favorable autumn planting weather, but dry conditions in early spring put the crop at risk. Wheat in the main growing areas avoided damage as the rains began when the crop broke dormancy, but wheat in southern growing areas suffered yield loss. Late season rains made harvesting difficult, reducing wheat quality and further limiting yield. Nevertheless, the overall yield at 5.61 tons/hectare is second only to last year's record of 5.89 tons/hectare.



### FRANCE: TOTAL OILSEED HARVEST BETTER THAN EXPECTED

French oilseed production is being revised higher this month to 5.7 million tons, up 0.5 million from September as rapeseed, sunflowerseed, and soybean production estimates increase period. French rapeseed production is estimated to have increased by 15 percent from 2.87 million tons in 1996/97. This year's yield of 3.40 tons/hectare compares to 2.93 tons/hectare average yield for the previous five years.

Despite sunflowerseed area being revised 2 percent lower this month, production is estimated higher based on stronger yields. Production is estimated at 2.10 million tons, up from 1.90 million tons last month and up from 2.00 million tons produced in 1996/97. Favorable weather this year is credited for the higher yield which is 2.35 tons/hectare compared to 2.06 tons/hectare average for the previous five years. Soybean production is also estimated higher this month at 0.28 million tons, up from 0.25 million last month, based on a higher estimate of planted area.

### CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA ESTIMATES GRAIN CROP

On October 8, Statistics Canada released production estimates of principal field crops for the 1997/98 season. Estimates are similar to Statistics Canada for July for most crops, but the wheat estimate is 0.5 million tons higher. Statistics Canada's first estimate for 1997/98 corn production is pegged at 6.9 million tons while soybeans are forecast at a record 2.7 million.

Crop	Production		
	1997/98	1997/98 previous*	1996/97
	(1000 metric tons)		
Wheat	23,557	23,024	29,801
Oats	3,430	3,477	4,361
Barley	13,615	13,589	15,562
Rye	297	276	309
Mixed Grain	591	663	582
Corn	6,924	NA	7,380
Rapeseed	6,068	6,089	5,062
Soybeans	2,676	NA	2,165

Source: Statistics Canada, September 1997

\* Previous Estimates July 1997

### AUSTRALIA: 1997/98 BARLEY PRODUCTION FORECAST IMPROVES

Australian barley production for 1997/98 is forecast at 4.7 million tons, up 12 percent from last month due to improved growing conditions. However, the improved prospects still place the crop 29 percent below last year due mainly to lower yield projections. Western Australia barley areas are doing well. Eastern barley regions experienced drought conditions during the first portion of growing season. Cumulative precipitation during the first part of the eastern growing season was significantly below normal and resulted in varying degrees of crop stress. The first beneficial rains fell in the southeast in August and September, while in the northeast, rains fell in late September. Near to above-normal rain in August and September improved the situation in many areas, but yield potential remains below the five year average.



### CHINA: RICE PRODUCTION RAISED BASED ON INCREASED AREA

Rice production in China is estimated at 136.0 million tons (milled basis), up 2.0 million from last month, but down 0.5 million from last season. Harvested area is revised higher to reflect an upward revision in the 1996/97 area by China's State Statistical Bureau. Harvested area for 1997/98 is forecast at 31.4 million hectares, virtually unchanged from last year. Yield is estimated at 6.19 tons per hectare, down marginally from last season's record level. The early- rice crop (which represents about one-fourth of total-rice) was reported to be about 1.5 million tons larger than 1996/97. Field travel by the USDA officials confirm area continues to be near last season's level and that the early-rice crop was excellent.

### BRAZIL: CORN PRODUCTION LOWER DUE TO 1996/97 REVISION

The 1997/98 corn production in Brazil is estimated at 34.0 million tons, down 1.0 million from last month due to an area and production revision for the 1996/97 crop. Harvested area is revised to 13.6 million hectares, down 0.4 million from last month and down 0.3 million from 1996/97. Estimates for the 1996/97 have been reduced because the crop in the North/Northeast and second crop in Parana and Sao Paulo suffered from inadequate moisture. For 1997/98, planting is beginning and area is estimated to be lower than 1996/97 as producers are expected to plant additional land to soybeans.

### INDIA: COTTON PRODUCTION FIGURES REVISED TO INCLUDE LOOSE COTTON

The production estimates for 1995/96-1997/98 have been revised to reflect the new policy of including loose cotton in USDA estimates. The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) of India recently decided to include 500,000 Indian bales, or about 400,000 U.S. bales, of loose cotton in the annual production estimates beginning in 1995/96. The USDA has revised its estimates accordingly. Cotton production estimate for 1997/98 has been revised to 13.1 million bales to account for the additional loose cotton.

The new component in the CAB's cotton production estimate, consists of cotton that is not pressed into bales. The CAB and other agencies involved in the cotton production estimate formerly considered only pressed and baled cotton. Loose cotton consumption is mostly confined to small scale open-end spindle units, handloom units and for non-spinning purposes, including the production of mattresses, quilts and pillows.

The East India Cotton Association (EICA) had initiated a study to estimate the use of loose cotton by various segments of the industry. The study was prompted by concerns in the industry that production was being under estimated. The final report of the survey is not yet available, but preliminary results indicate loose cotton production of 500,000-700,000 Indian bales, or approximately 400,000-550,000 U.S. bales. Until EICA releases further results, USDA will use the lower estimate of 400,000 bales in its production estimates.

### TURKMENISTAN: COTTON HARVEST PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Turkmenistan cotton production is estimated at 1.0 million bales, up 0.3 million from last month and up 0.4 million from last year. According to a recent U.S. agricultural attache report, yield prospects are up substantially from last year's extremely low level but still 35 percent below the average of the past five years. Following last year's disappointing harvest, officials introduced measures to boost production incentives, including land-privatization policies and advance payments which enabled farmers to purchase and apply increased amounts of fertilizer. The cotton crop also has benefitted from generally favorable weather throughout the growing season.



### INDIA: SOYBEAN RECORD CROP LIKELY

India's 1997/98 soybean crop is forecast at 5.0 million metric tons, 12 percent higher than the record 4.48 million tons produced in 1995/96. This is an increase of 0.5 million tons from last month's forecast. Area is forecast at a record 5.5 million hectares, up 0.4 million from last month and 0.5 million hectare increase over the record area of 1996/97. Higher soybean prices last year resulted in a further expansion of soybean area in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. Planting operations were completed on time under mostly good conditions. The 1997 monsoon performed well in nearly all the major soybean-growing regions. An increase in soybean yield is expected as the result of excellent growing conditions. The rainfall was well distributed, except for Maharashtra, and the crop received timely rains during critical growth stages and pod development. In Maharashtra, below-normal rainfall in soybean-growing areas is likely to reduce yield, which will be more than offset by increased area. There are no reports of widespread disease or pest problems. The soybean harvest has begun in some areas, the peak harvest season will occur at the end of October.

### INDIA: RICE CROP AT RECORD LEVEL, SORGHUM OUTPUT LOWER

Indian rice production for 1997/98 is forecast at a record 81.5 million tons, up 0.5 million from last month and 1.0 million larger than last year's crop. Total kharif season (fall and early winter harvest) rice production is estimated to exceed last year's production, while the rabi (winter) rice output is forecast at a near-normal level of 8.5 million tons. Area is estimated at 42.2 million hectares, a decrease of 0.6 million from last month. The area reduction is due in part to heavy rains and flooding. Production is increased as a result of good rainfall distribution in several key states, with the exception of Andhra Pradesh where production is expected to decrease due to weak monsoonal activity in southern growing areas. September rainfall was well distributed in the larger rice growing states of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Punjab, and Haryana.

India's 1997/98 sorghum forecast is revised to 9.0 million tons, down 1.5 million from last month and 14 percent lower than last year. Area is estimated at 11.2 million hectares, down 0.5 million from last year. The production decrease is a result of a lower planted area and reduced yields due to dry conditions. Growing conditions declined in September due to an erratic distribution of rainfall in the major sorghum-growing regions of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.



Above-normal temperatures in the central and western United States provided favorable weather for crop, maturation in September. Warm, sunny weather in the western Corn Belt pushed corn and soybeans to maturity, especially later in the month. Although below-normal temperatures kept progress behind normal in the eastern Corn Belt, dry weather allowed crops to mature. Late-month frost caused little or no damage in the upper Midwest, Great Lakes, and Northeastern States. Mid-month showers in the Corn belt and late-month rains in the Southeast may have benefitted late-planted soybeans. Harvest was underway later in the month, but progressed behind the normal pace. End-of-month precipitation slowed harvest in the southern Plains and Southeast.

Cotton progress was ahead of normal in the western cotton-producing States, but behind normal farther east. In the Southeast, dry soils continued to stress fields until late-month storms brought relief. At the end of the month, Tropical Storm Nora caused some damage to fields in western Arizona, but overall damage was less than expected. The storm slowed defoliation activity in southern California, but harvest activities continued farther north. Hot, dry weather stressed the peanut acreage for most of September until rains at the end of the month improved soil moisture supplies. Rice harvest progressed well ahead of average in California, but behind the normal pace elsewhere. Sorghum harvest gained momentum under clear, sunny skies until late-month rains fell and slowed activity in most of the major sorghum producing States. Very warm, and dry weather allowed spring small grain harvest to finish ahead of the average pace, especially in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

Planting of the 1998 winter wheat crop started slowly, then gained momentum toward the end of the month. Early on, Washington growers were delayed by showers and a later-than-normal harvest, but seeding progressed rapidly under clear skies the second half of the month. Grasshoppers delayed planting in Montana and Nebraska as farmers took preventive measures to control the insects. Mid-month hot, dry weather in the central and southern Plains allowed farmers to make good planting progress. Late-month rainfall slowed planting in the central and southern Plains, but replenished dry soils.

#### FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, summer crops (corn, sunflowers, sugar beets) were being harvested in September, while winter grain planting advanced southward. September is the optimum month for planting winter grains in Ukraine and southern Russia (southern Black Soils Region, lower Volga Valley, and North Caucasus). In September, above-normal precipitation fell over most of Russia and the eastern half of Ukraine. Most of the rain fell after September 24, delaying summer crop harvesting but providing favorable topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence and establishment. Below-normal temperatures prevailed over most of Ukraine and Russia during September, slowing summer crop maturation. Cool, showery weather continued to prevail over Ukraine and Russia from October 1-6, hampering summer crop harvesting but maintaining favorable moisture conditions for winter wheat emergence and establishment. From October 1-2, the first occurrence of frost so far this season extended as far south as central Ukraine. Minimum temperatures ranging from 0 to -2 Celsius were scattered throughout northern and central Ukraine. The freeze occurred around typical dates and had minimal impact on mature crops. Recently, dry weather accompanied a warming trend in Ukraine and southern Russia, improving conditions for fieldwork.

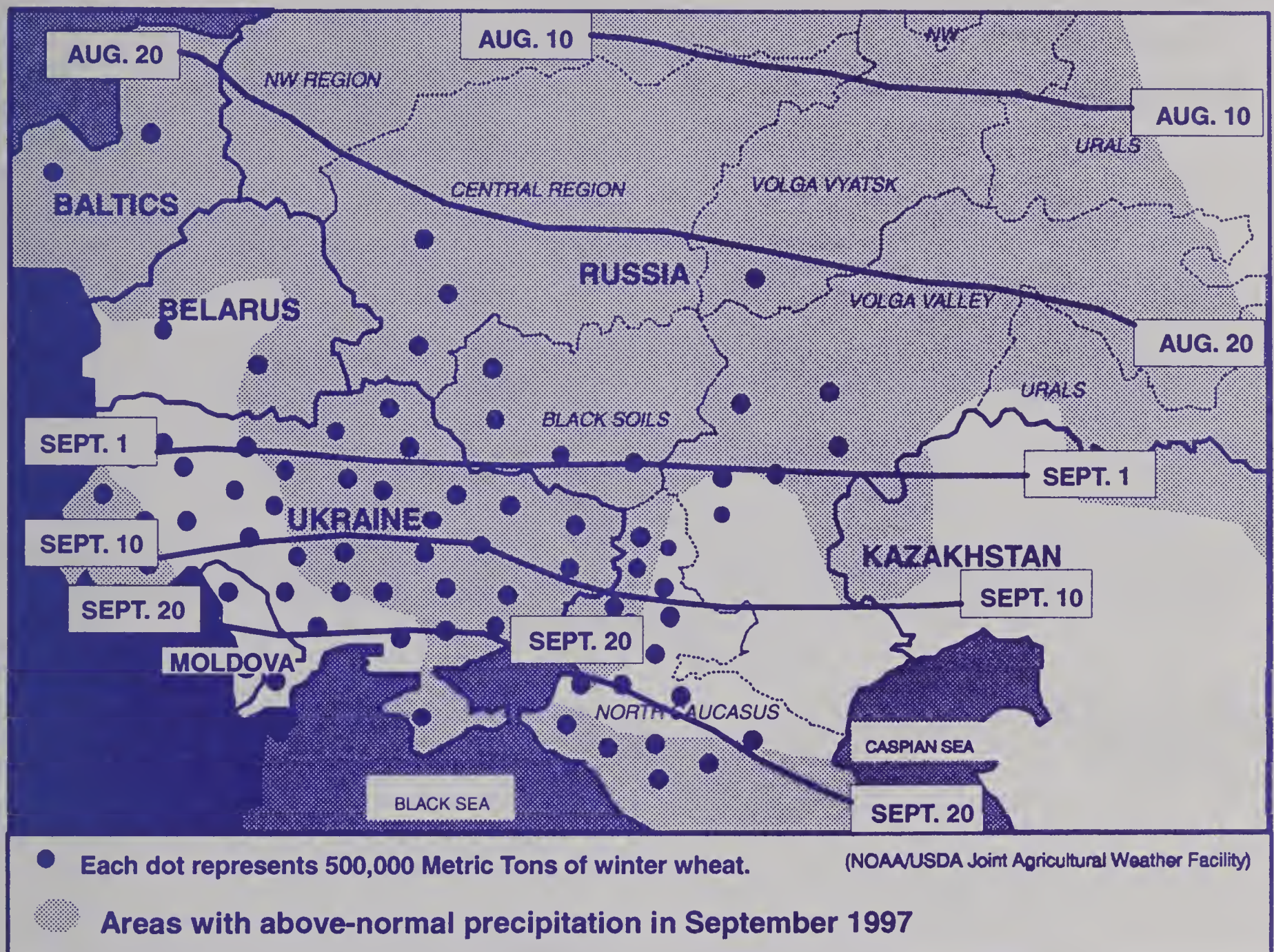
In spring grain areas east of the Volga Valley, the bulk of spring grains is harvested in September. In Russia and Kazakstan, below-normal precipitation was accompanied by unseasonably warm weather, favoring spring grain maturation and rapid harvesting. Since early October, scattered showers in the Urals region in Russia slowed late season harvest efforts while dry weather in Siberia allowed spring harvesting to progress rapidly toward completion. In Kazakstan, continually warm, dry weather from October 1-7, helped final harvest efforts.

Tom Puterbaugh 720-2012 (October 1997)



# FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

## OPTIMUM WINTER GRAIN PLANTING DATES



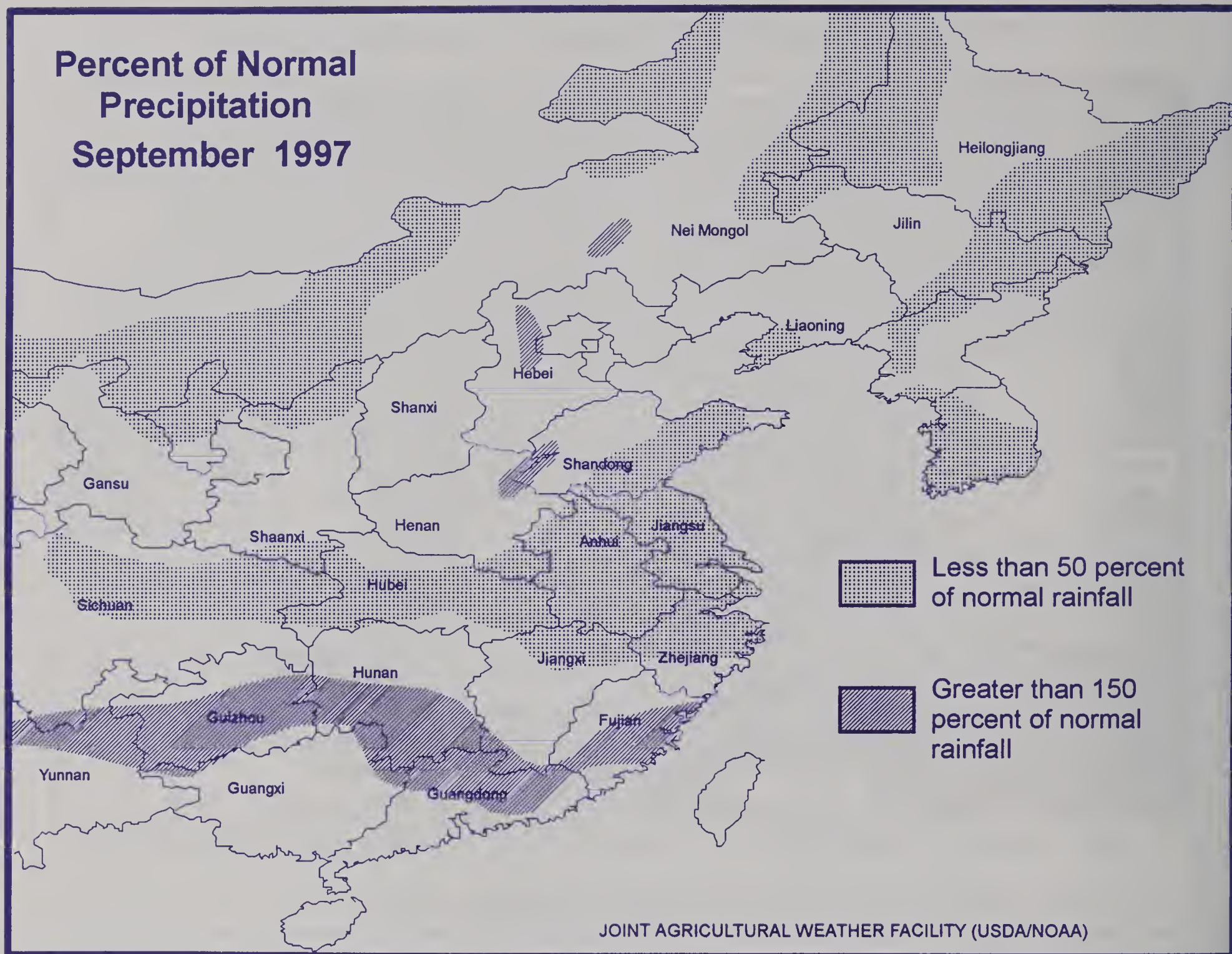
## WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

October 10, 1997

- o In September, corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting was underway in Ukraine and southern Russia, while winter grain planting continued to progress southward.
- o Wet, cool weather from September 24 to October 6 in Russia and Ukraine hampered summer crop harvesting but benefited winter grain emergence and establishment.
- o Recently, dry weather accompanied a warming trend in Ukraine and southern Russia, improving conditions for fieldwork.
- o In primary spring wheat producing areas east of the Volga Valley, unseasonably warm, dry weather in September favored crop maturation and rapid harvesting.



# CHINA



## WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

OCTOBER 10, 1997

- Heavy showers in mid-September brought relief to immature corn, cotton, and other summer crops over western sections of the North China Plain. The moisture will also benefit winter wheat planting but long-term deficits remain. A return to dryness aided summer crop drydown and promoted autumn fieldwork.
- In Manchuria, the first autumn freeze arrived a bit earlier than usual but likely had minimal impact on filling to maturing corn.
- Cool, showery weather across southern China has maintained favorable moisture levels for late double-crop rice. However, cool weather associated with the wetness slowed growth rates.



## FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

### BRAZIL, ARGENTINA AND PARAGUAY COTTON AREA

For marketing year 1997/98, the cotton area for the three major South American producing countries is forecast at 2.2 million hectares. In contrast, 3.3 million hectares were sown to cotton in these countries during market year 1988/89. Over the past 10 years, nearly one million hectares have shifted to other field crops, primarily soybeans. Not only has area movement occurred among commodities within each country but cotton area has shifted among countries. The following charts illustrate these changes, demonstrating that total area among countries has declined while percent of cotton area has been redistributed among the three producers. Brazil and Argentina are the loser and gainer, respectively in absolute and relative terms; however, area shifted in Brazil and Argentina because of different reasons. The Brazilian textile industry, because of the high cost of cotton production and a tariff structure favoring cotton imports, found that cotton could be imported much cheaper than produced. On the other hand, Argentine growers, because of the favorable tariff situation with Brazil, found a ready market for an expanding cotton industry. This situation may be on the threshold of change as Brazil begins to mechanize and governmental policies shift in favor of the cotton producers by lowering production costs.

Argentina: Argentina is the largest cotton-producing country in South America and one of the top ten producers in the world. The 1997/98 crop is estimated at 2.1 million bales, up 0.6 million or 41 percent from last year. Cotton area is estimated at a record 1.0 million hectares, above the previous record of 960,000 hectares in 1995/96. The increase in area is mainly a result of high prices as the demand pull from Brazil forces Argentine prices upward.

Production consists entirely of upland varieties and is concentrated in the northeastern region of the country, with 65 to 70 percent of planted area located in the Province of Chaco. The Provinces of Formosa and Santa Fe each account for approximately 13 percent of

planted area, with the remaining cotton area located primarily in Santiago de Estero, Corrientes, Cordoba, Entre Rios, Misiones, La Rioja, Salta, and Tucuman.

The climate in the Chaco region is humid and subtropical with precipitation varying between 32 and 40 inches per year. The majority of the rainfall occurs between September and March with a dry season from April to August. Planting commences in September and harvest begins in April. There can be great variability in annual rainfall which affects potential production. Approximately 90 percent of the crop is rain fed, but small areas of irrigated cotton are found in the Provinces of Santiago de Estero, Salta, Tucuman, and Cordoba.

Yields are projected at above-average levels for 1997/98 due to the increased use of inputs such as fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides. The main factor which has historically affected Argentine cotton yields has been weather. Delayed planting due to dry conditions is a common occurrence and yields suffer as a result. The irregular nature of the summer rains during crop development also has an effect on yield potential. Moreover, untimely rains during harvest can drastically reduce yields and quality. Final cotton production will be largely dependent on continued rainfall during crop development and dry weather at harvest. Harvesting normally begins in late February and progresses through July. Current soil moisture conditions should allow planting to start on time.

Brazil: Brazil is the second-largest cotton producer in South America and is forecast to produce 1.8 million bales for the 1997/98 season, up 0.5 million or 35 percent from last year. Area is forecast at 0.9 million hectares, up 0.2 million for 1997/98. Yields are forecast above average due to the anticipated increased use of inputs and mechanization. The primary reasons for the area rise are increases in the official minimum price of cotton, up nearly 8 percent from last season, and increased financing at lower interest rates.



Cotton production takes place in three separate regions --Northeast, Center-South, and Center-West. These areas have different planting schedules with the Center-South and Center-West occurring first. On average, the Center-South and Center-West regions account for 80 percent of production and by early October, sowing operations are in full swing. Sowing is usually completed during November and harvesting begins in February. In the Northeast region, the perennial cotton is low yielding and tolerant of dry conditions. Harvesting occurs from August to January.

Cotton area is projected to increase due to an 8-percent increase in the minimum price of cotton from last season and greater financing. Approximately US\$280,000 will be available per producer at 9.5 percent interest (down from 12 percent last season). Most of the area increases are expected in the Center-West states of Goias, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul. The Center-West has larger farms, allowing for greater mechanization and input use. Additionally, tax incentives that the state government of Mato Grosso is providing have encouraged investment in equipment. Machine sales have increased over the last two months as have seed sales. Cotton areas in the Center-South states of Parana and Sao Paulo are expected to increase marginally. The higher cost of production in the Center-South and greater competition from alternative crops, such as soybeans, have encouraged growers to keep

land that had shifted out of cotton in the alternative crop. Cotton area in the Northeast is projected at last year's level of 0.4 million hectares.

Paraguay: Paraguay is the third-largest cotton producing country in South America and is forecast to produce 0.5 million bales for the 1997/98 season, up 0.3 million or 154 percent from last year. Increased area planted is forecast due to a higher minimum price for cotton and improved financing at lower interest rates. The adequate availability of quality seeds should allow farmers to plant their intended area. The yield is forecast above the five-year-average of 410 kilograms per hectare due to higher projected input use. The farms are mechanized but at a lower level than both Brazil and Argentina because of the smaller land holdings. Cotton is grown throughout the country with the largest areas in San Pedro and Caaguazu departments, north and east of Asuncion. Planting begins in October and harvesting normally begins in late February and progresses through July. Current soil moisture conditions should allow planting to start on time.

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CHART 1

**SOUTH AMERICAN COTTON AREA**  
**BY MAJOR PRODUCER**

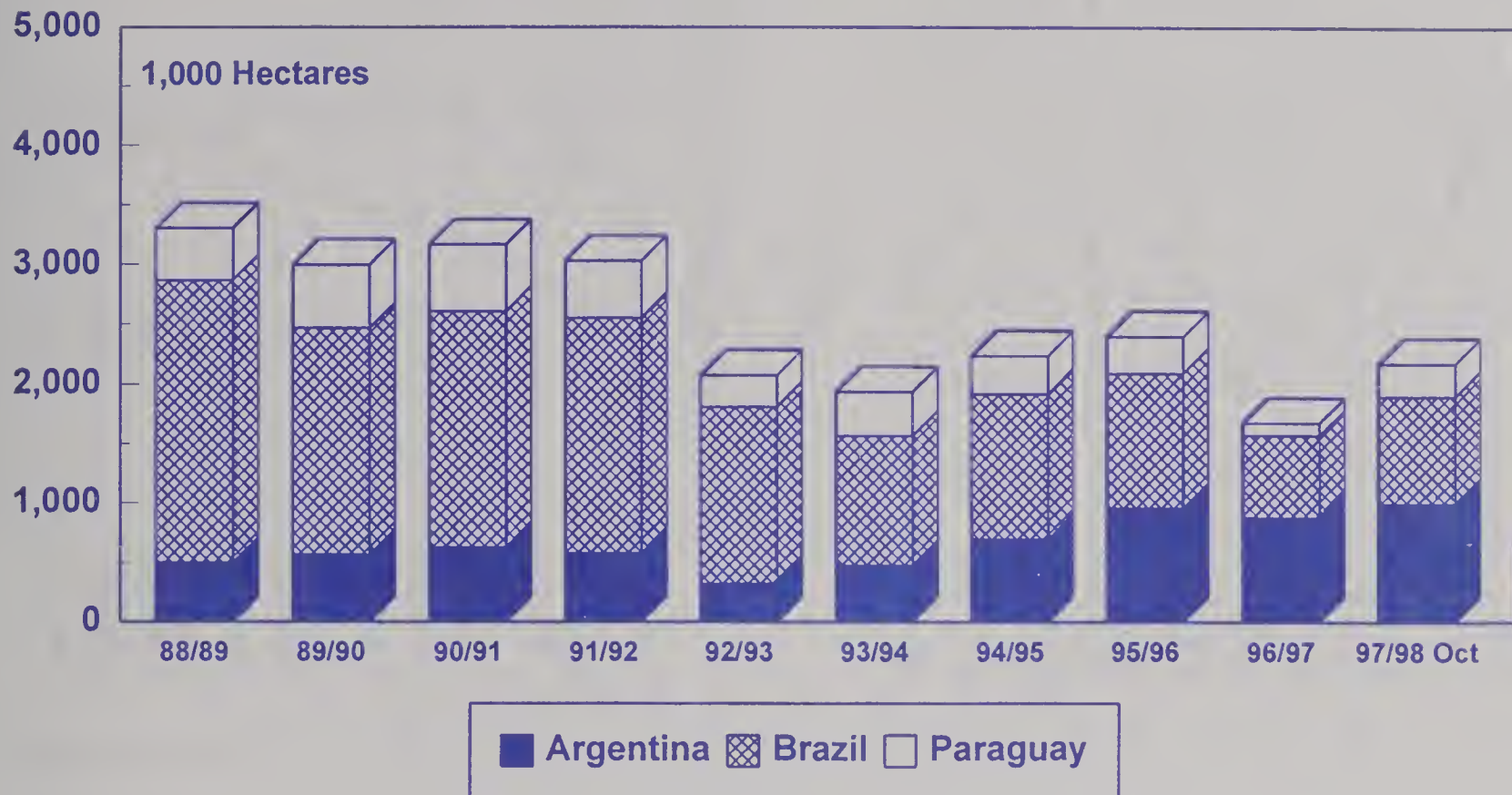


CHART 2

**PERCENT OF SOUTH AMERICAN COTTON AREA**  
**BY MAJOR PRODUCER**





CHART 3

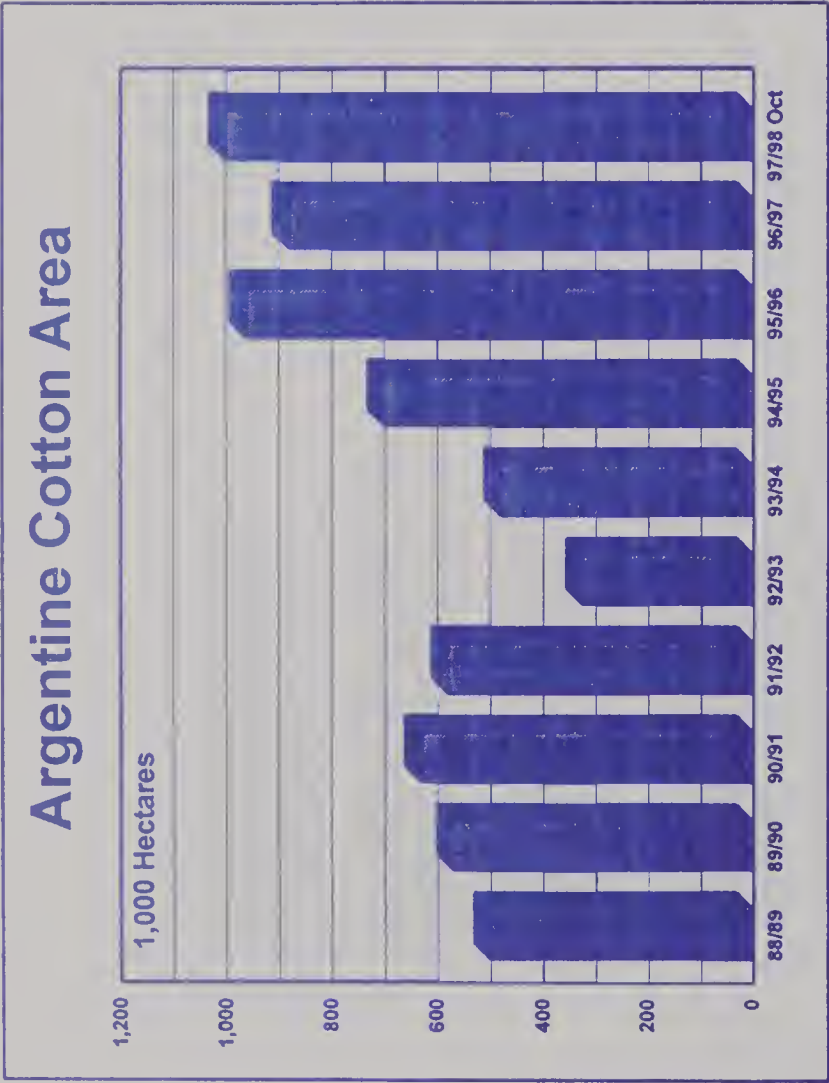


CHART 4

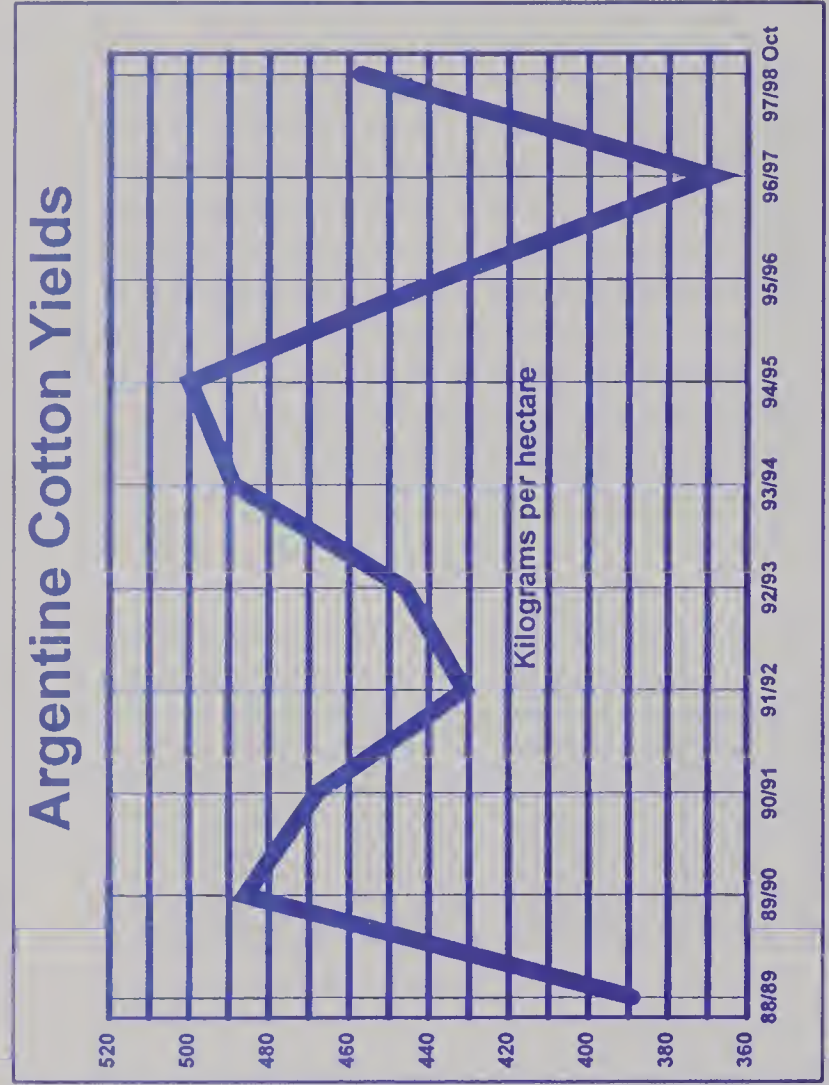


CHART 5

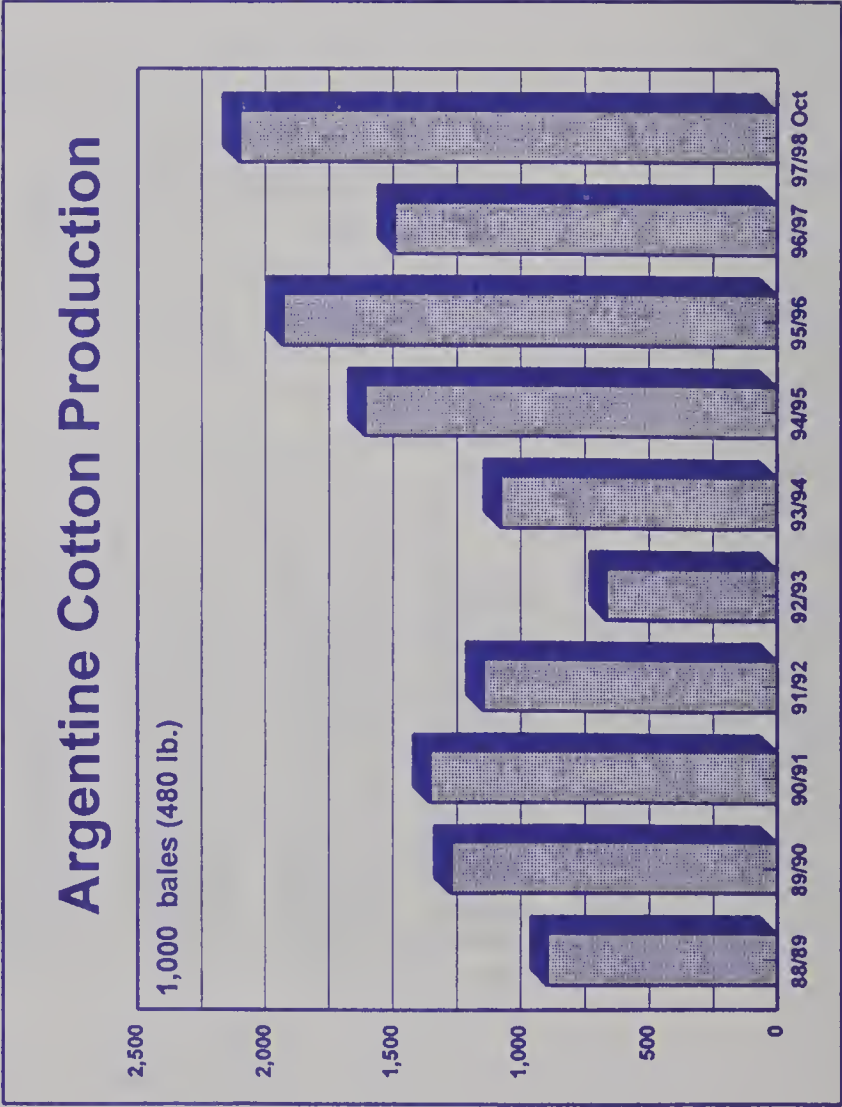


TABLE 20

Argentine Cotton			
Area, Yield and Production Data			
Marketing Year	Area (1,000 Hectares)	Yield Kg/ha	Production (1,000 Bales)
1988/89	501	389	896
1989/90	570	486	1,272
1990/91	630	468	1,355
1991/92	580	431	1,148
1992/93	325	446	666
1993/94	480	489	1,079
1994/95	700	500	1,608
1995/96	960	437	1,929
1996/97	880	369	1,493
1997/98 Oct	1,000	457	2,100



CHART 6

Brazilian Cotton Area

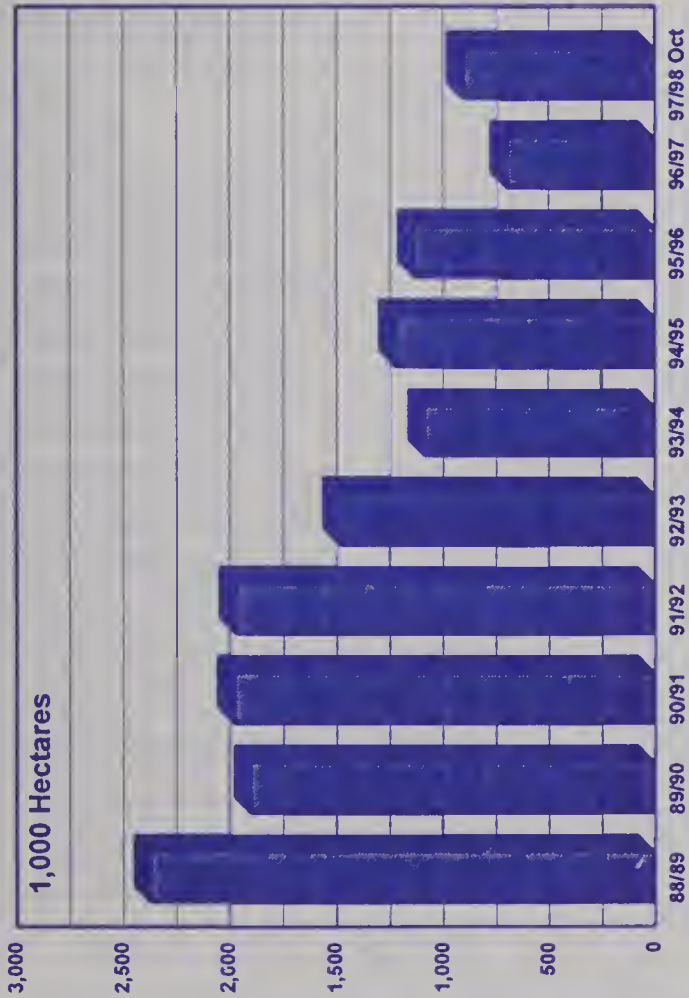


CHART 7

Brazilian Cotton Yields

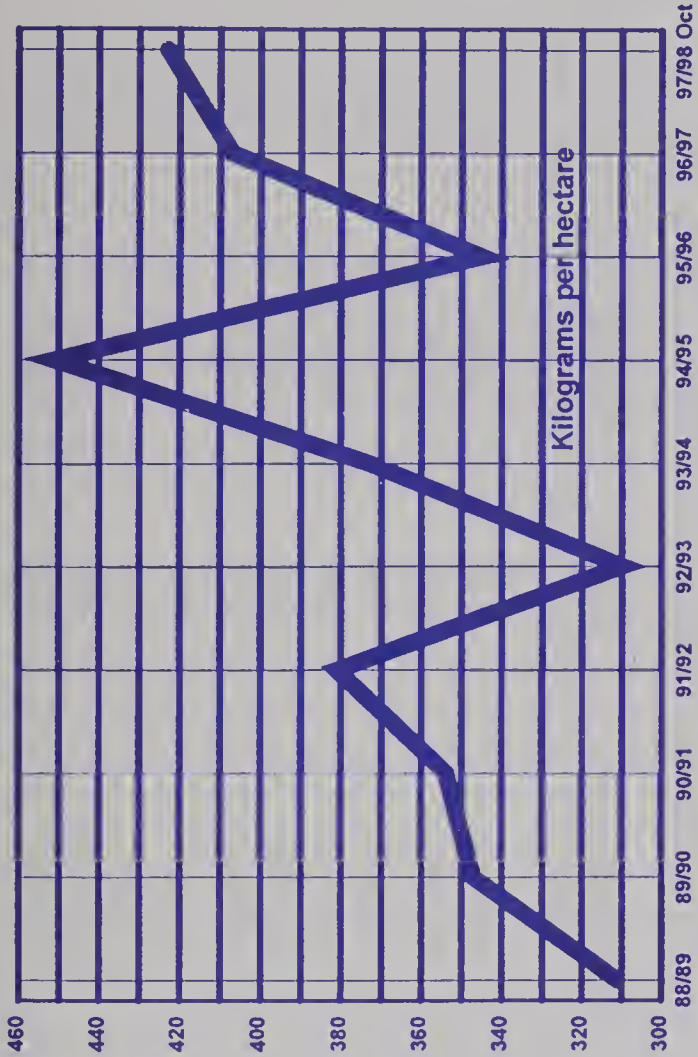


CHART 8

Brazilian Cotton Production

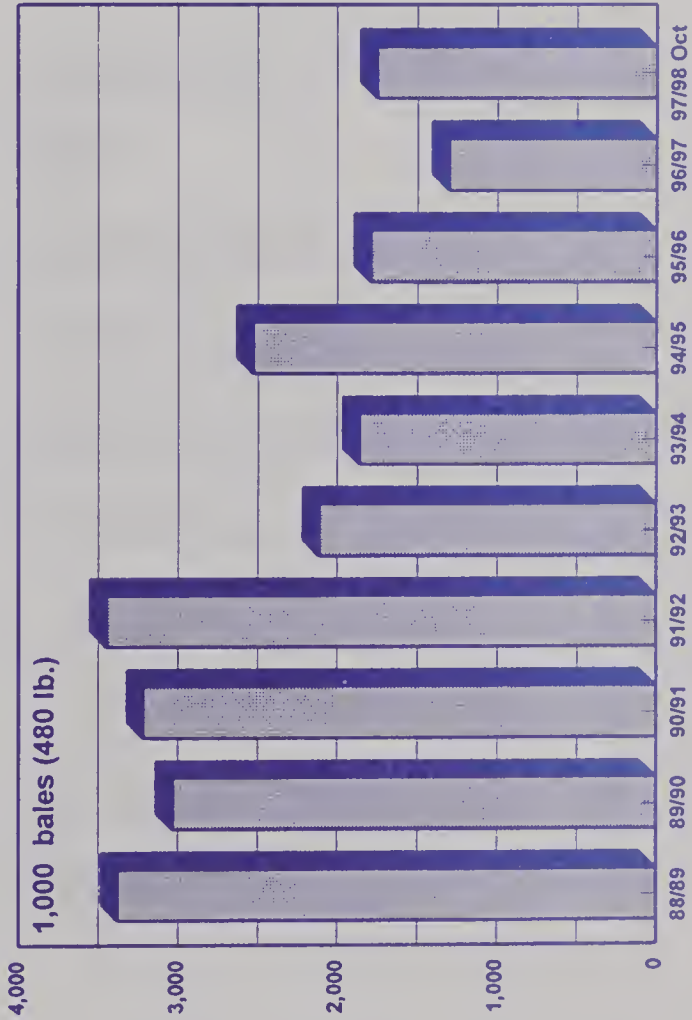


TABLE 21

Brazilian Cotton  
Area, Yield and Production Data

Marketing Year	Area (1,000 Hectares)	Yield Kg/ha	Production (1,000 Bales)
1988/89	2,367	311	3,376
1989/90	1,900	347	3,030
1990/91	1,977	354	3,215
1991/92	1,969	381	3,445
1992/93	1,485	310	2,113
1993/94	1,085	373	1,860
1994/95	1,220	451	2,526
1995/96	1,130	345	1,791
1996/97	695	407	1,300
1997/98 Oct	900	423	1,750



CHART 9

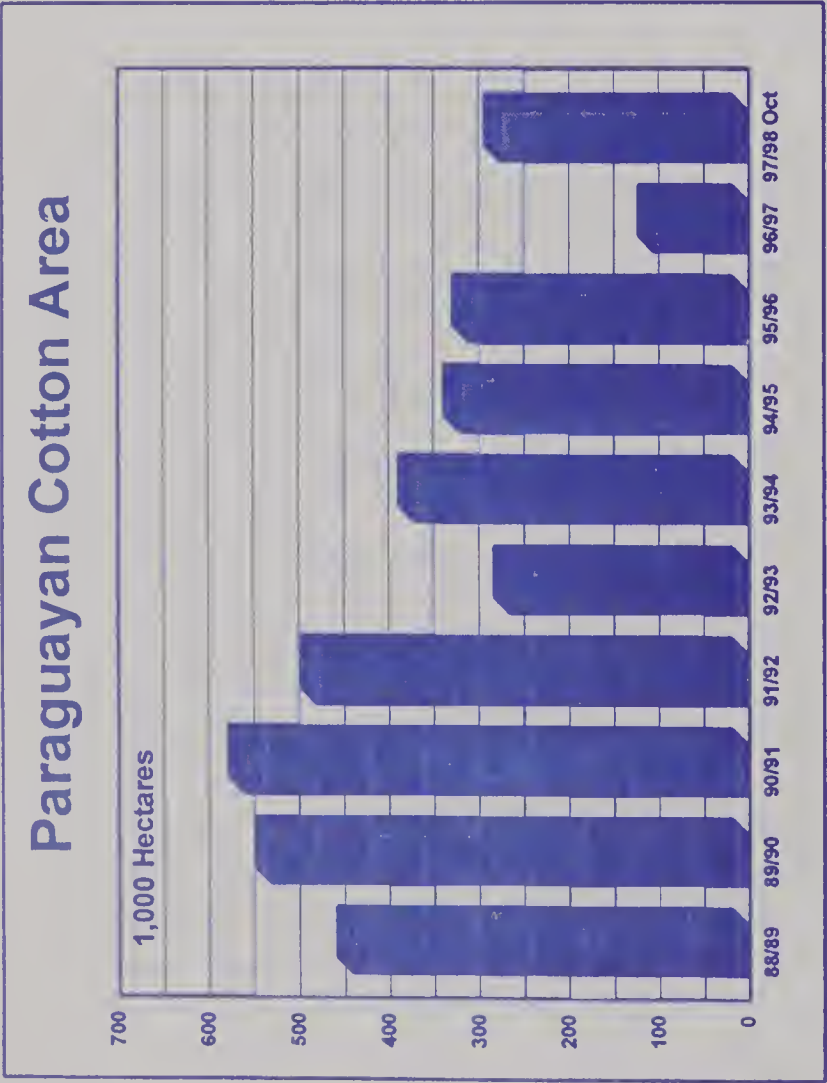


CHART 10

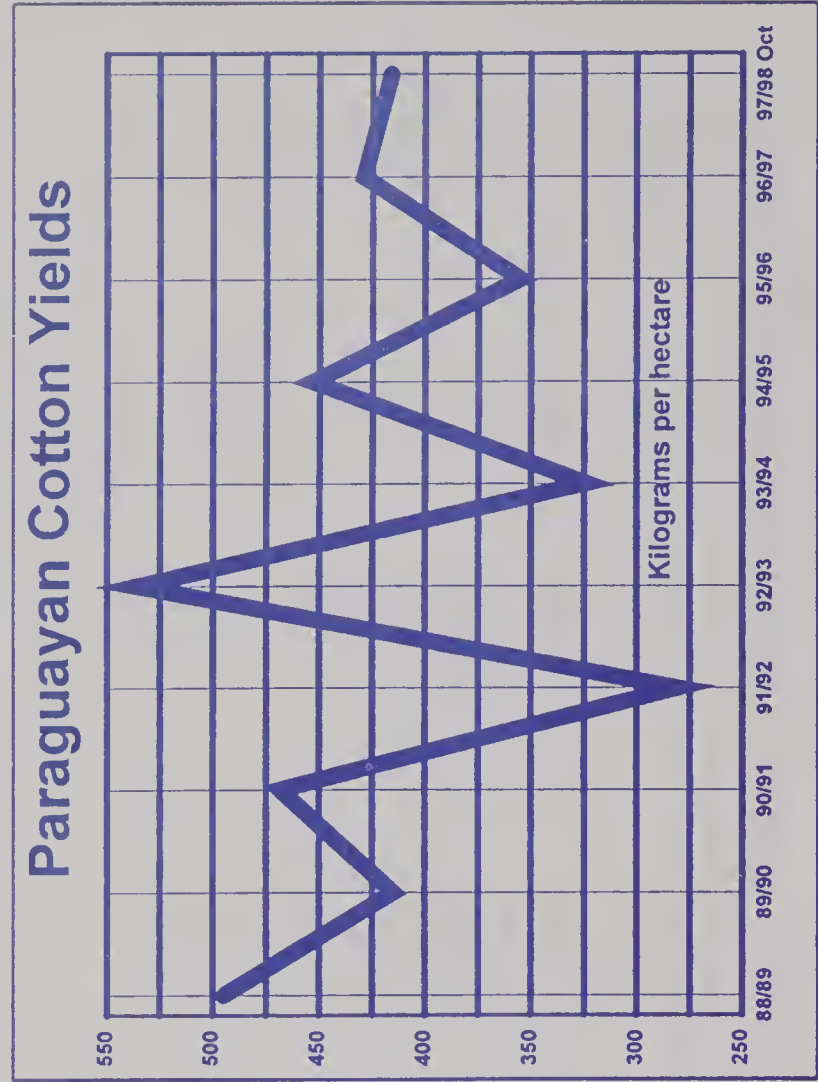


CHART 11

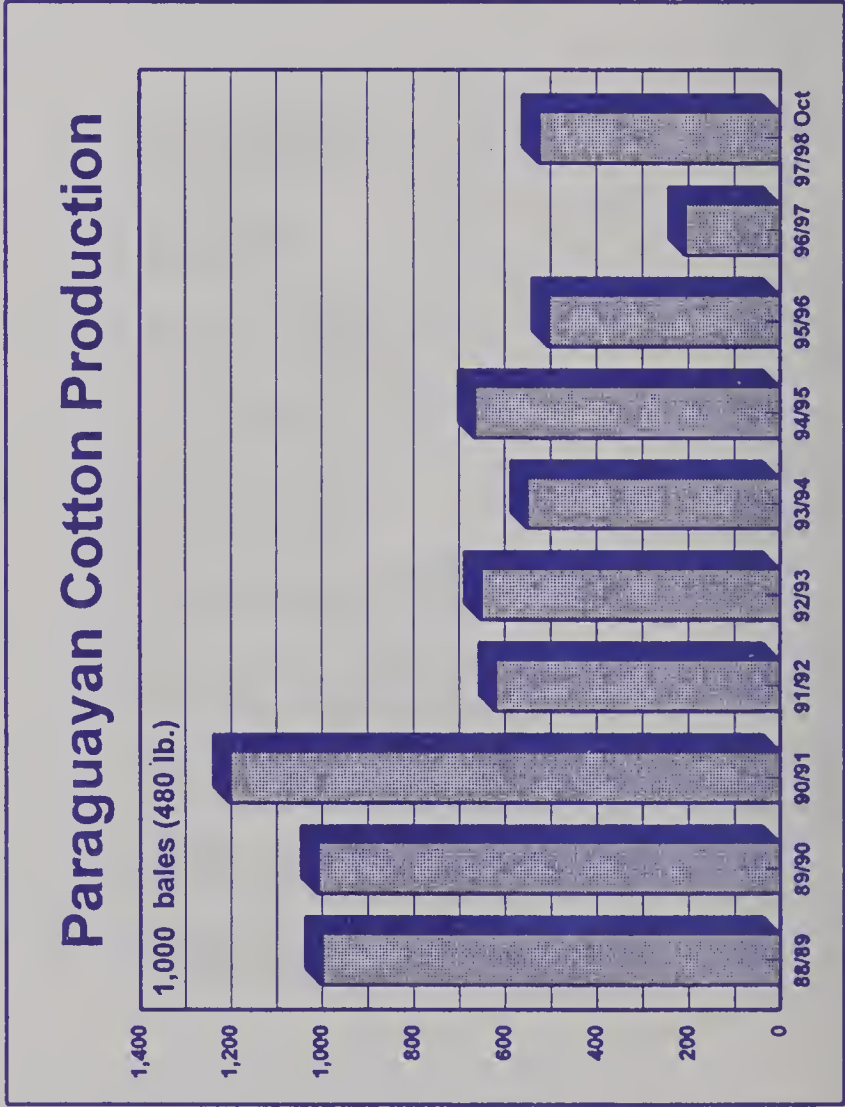


TABLE 22

Paraguayan Cotton Area, Yield and Production Data			
Marketing Year	Area (1,000 Hectares)	Yield Kg/ha	Production (1,000 Bales)
1988/89	440	495	1,001
1989/90	530	415	1,010
1990/91	560	468	1,203
1991/92	480	281	620
1992/93	265	536	652
1993/94	370	324	551
1994/95	320	453	666
1995/96	310	355	505
1996/97	105	429	207
1997/98 Oct	275	416	525



## MEXICAN COTTON PRODUCTION CONTINUES DECLINE

Mexico is forecast to produce 800,000 bales of cotton for the 1997/98 season, down 277,000 or 26 percent from last year. The general quality of the 1996/97 Mexican cotton crop was average due to favorable weather conditions. In 1996/97, rainfall accumulations throughout drought-stricken northern Mexico surpassed the level of rainfall of a year earlier, improving water availability for irrigation and helping growers establish initial cropping patterns for the 1997/98 crop.

Cotton yields around the country are traditionally variable. The overall average yield for the 1996/97 cotton crop was 953 kilograms per hectare, with yields varying between 300 and 1,100 kilograms. The whitefly infestation which plagued earlier crops was gradually reduced through prevention and eradication measures. In the Mexicali area, for example, measures such as the destruction of watermelon, pumpkin, and melon residues were

implemented to reduce whitefly populations and interrupt their migration to the cotton crops. Also, a "plant by" date was established as March 31 in order to avoid whitefly damage during early growing stages of June through August.

Just after the start of the summer-cotton planting season, the estimated cotton production and area for the 1997/98 (August-July) season were revised downward. The latest revision indicates cotton production declining to a level around 800,000 bales. Low prices, high production costs, and little financial support for cotton farmers were the causes for the reduced sown area. Mexican farmers are finding alternative crops such as corn and wheat more profitable than cotton. Cotton harvested area is estimated at 200,000 hectares, a decrease of nearly 20 percent from last year's level of 246,000. The latest estimate by the Mexican Government for production and area, by region and state, are shown below.

<u>Region and State</u>	<u>Area planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Kilograms/hectare)	<u>Production</u> (480-pound bales)
Sonora (South)	29,000	916	122,000
Sonora (North)	12,000	1,034	57,000
Sinaloa	16,000	748	55,000
Mexicali, Baja Calif.	42,000	985	190,000
Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua	35,000	827	133,000
Delicias, Chihuahua	18,000	1,028	85,000
La Laguna, Coahuila	19,000	997	87,000
Tamaulipas (North)	7,200	544	18,000
Tamaulipas (South)	10,500	477	23,000
Campeche	—	—	—
Chiapas & Others	4,000	544	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,700</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>780,000</b>

Virtually all the commercially significant cotton grown in northwestern Mexico is irrigated. The higher costs of production associated with irrigation have caused cotton output to decline drastically. Cotton producers in northern Sonora, where electric pump irrigation systems are used, saw their costs of production rise due to hikes in electricity rates. Areas such as

Campeche, Delicias, and Tamaulipas (North and South) were initially expected to have higher sown areas, but final figures were lowered as farmers were disappointed with the Government's lack of support for cotton producers.

Earlier in the season, growers expected the



Government to implement a new subsidy program. However, due to scarce budgetary resources, the Government did not provide any new or additional subsidies besides the Program of Direct Aid to the Countryside (PROCAMPO). This support program has been in existence for a number of years. It was designed to ease the transition from a guaranteed price regime to an open market with a direct subsidy to farmers on a cash per hectare basis for nine basic crops, including cotton. Under this program cotton producers received US\$71 per hectare for the spring/summer 1997 crop cycle (US\$=7.806 pesos). However, production costs vary widely from area to area and are substantially higher than the support level. In northern Sonora, costs are estimated at US\$1,153 per hectare while in the La Laguna/Torreon area, costs are reportedly US\$897 per hectare. Production costs in coastal areas are lower, estimated at US\$767 per hectare. According to industry sources, the national average costs are estimated at US\$1,025 per hectare. With October/ November Mexican cotton quoted at US85.5 cents per pound, growers are making a

profit given the national average yield of 881 kilograms per hectare. However, farmers can do better with other crops because of the higher cost of production of cotton relative to the costs for other crops.

Cotton producers and textile industry officials are concerned that Mexican production could fall even further in 1998/99 season. They forecast cotton area to drop below the current level of 200,000 hectares as growers shift to alternative crops in response to cotton's relatively low price, high production costs, and the lack of Government production incentives.

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CHART 12

Mexican Cotton Area

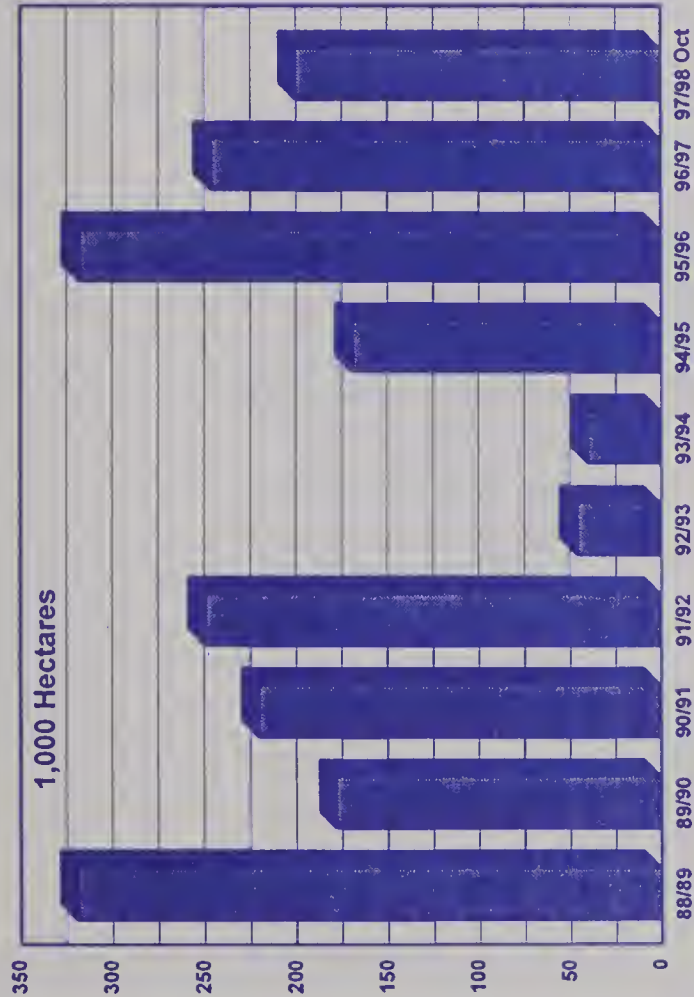


CHART 13

Mexican Cotton Yields

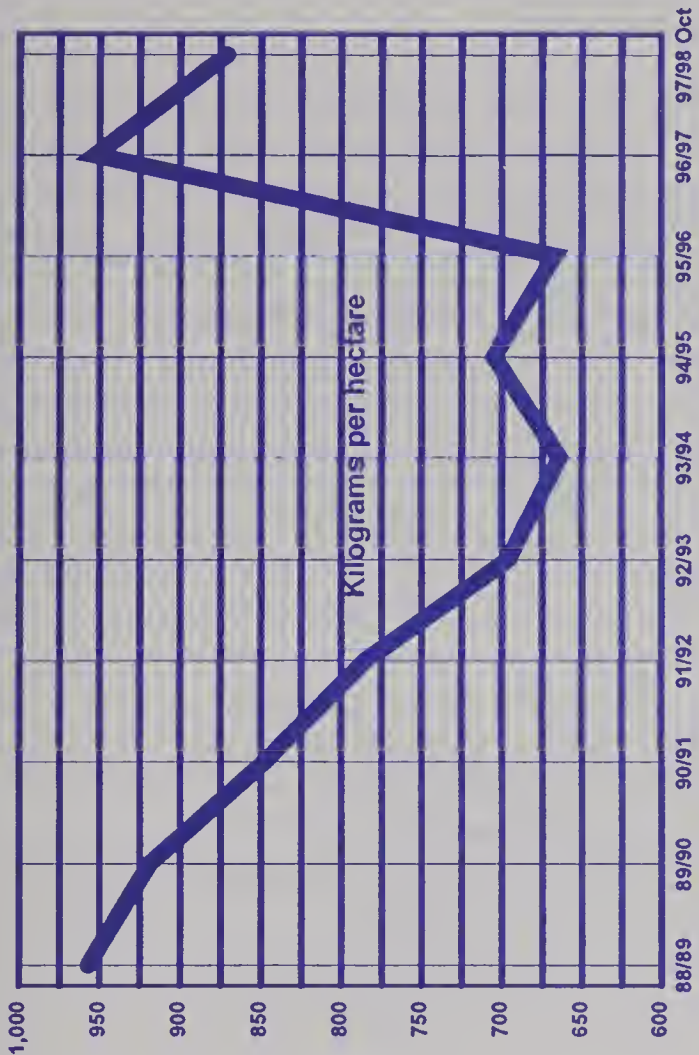


CHART 14

Mexican Cotton Production

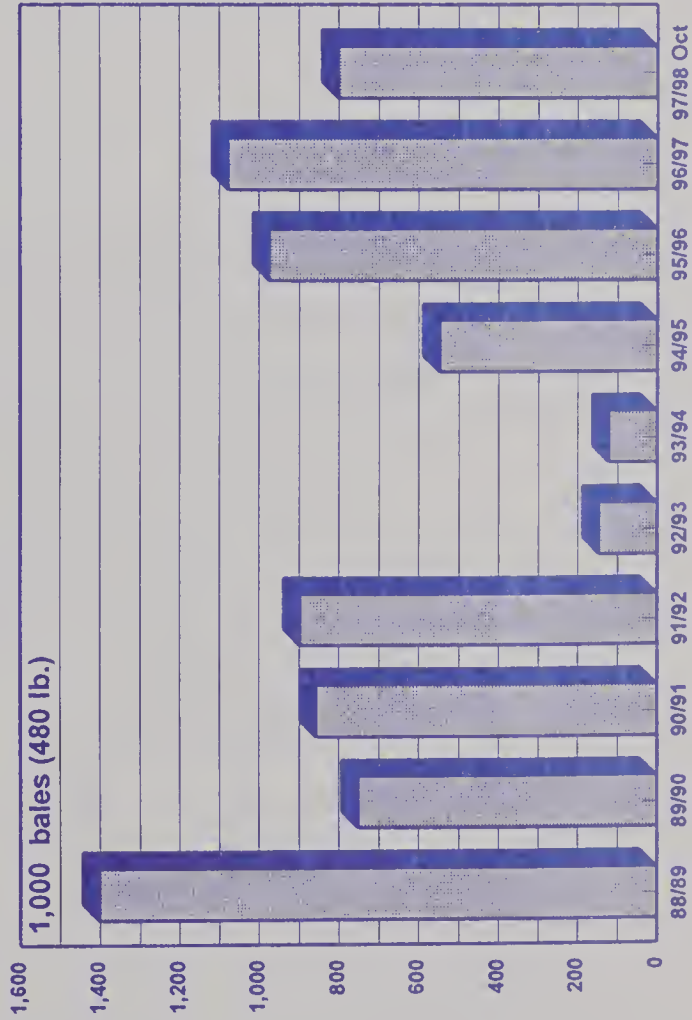


TABLE 23

Mexican Cotton

Marketing Year	Area (1,000 Hectares)	Yield Kg/ha	Production (1,000 Bales)
1988/89	319	957	1,402
1989/90	178	919	751
1990/91	220	848	857
1991/92	249	785	898
1992/93	46	696	147
1993/94	40	664	122
1994/95	169	705	547
1995/96	318	667	974
1996/97	246	953	1,077
1997/98 Oct	200	871	800



## TWO DECADES OF GROWTH IN THE PRODUCTION OF WORLD GRAINS AND OILSEEDS

The following charts (see charts 1 through 18) illustrate the changes in harvested area and production for total grains and oilseeds over the past two decades by important producing regions. World demand for high protein animal feeds and vegetable oil has pushed oilseed area up to record levels, climbing from 115.7 million hectares in 1977/78 to 165.1 million this season, a 42 percent increase. World average total oilseed yield increased 39 percent during this same period, boosting total oilseed production to a projected 265.5 million tons. Although the United States remains the world leader in oilseed production, foreign producers have eagerly responded to both domestic and international demand by planting more oilseeds, especially South America, China, and India.

World total grain production also has increased since 1977/78, climbing from 1,319.5 million tons to an estimated 1,860.4 million this year, a 41 percent increase in output. However,

unlike the area expansion demonstrated by oilseed crops, total grain area is down 3 percent, or 21 million hectares. The significant upward trend in total grain yield reflects improved plant genetics, improved cultural practices, and changes in the planted crop mix. Minor, lower-yielding grain crops such as barley, oats, and sorghum have declined in favor of higher yielding, food and feed grains such as wheat, rice, and corn. The current year's production increase in oilseeds and decrease in grains is in part a response to shifting price ratios in favor of oilseeds.

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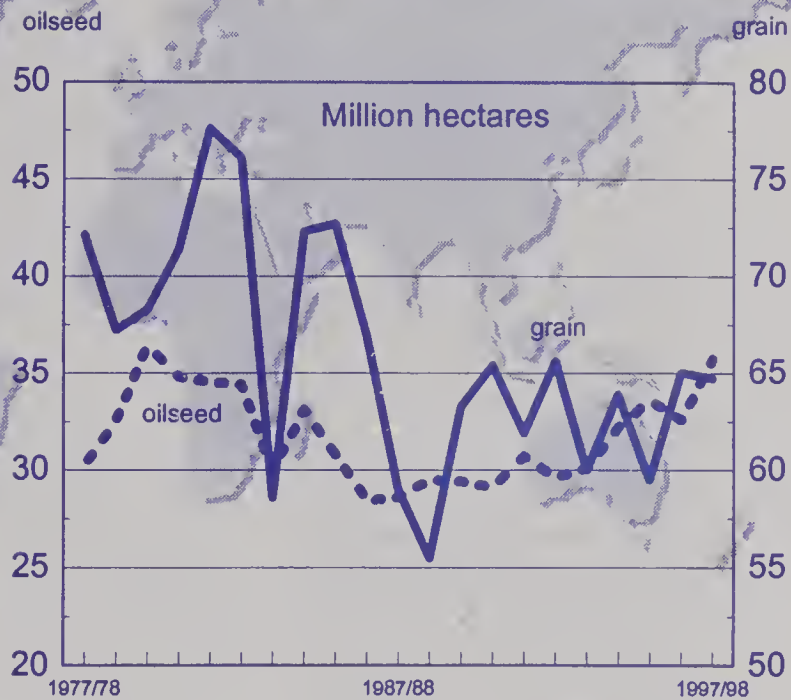
## United States Grain Area Unchanged, Oilseed Up

### ■ Oilseed

- Area trends higher over past 10 years
- Soybean increases due to higher prices and more flexibility after 1985 Farm Bill

### ■ Grain

- Total-grain area similar to last season, but historical decline was result of 1985 Farm Bill
- Wheat highest level since 1990/91
- Corn highest level since 1985/86



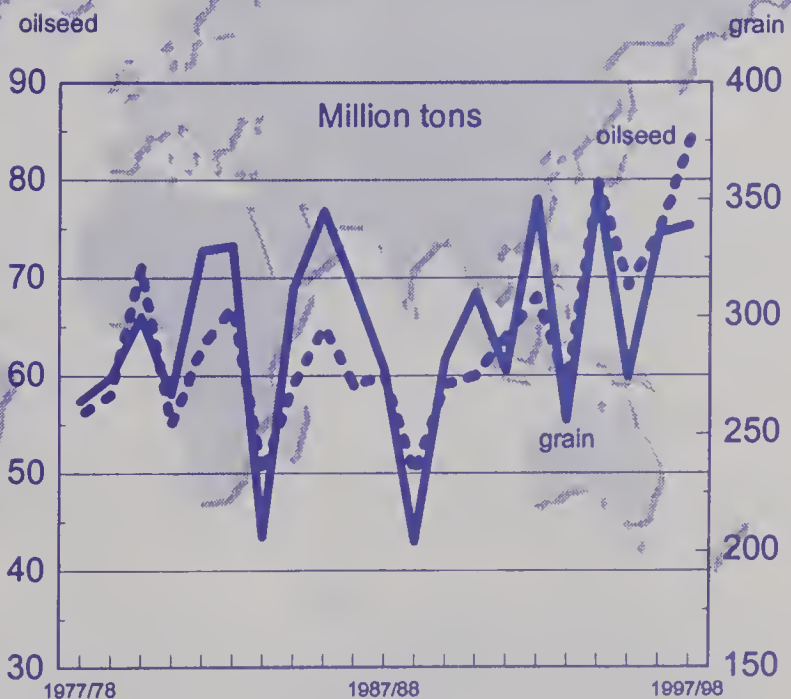
## United States Grain and Oilseed Production Higher

### ■ Oilseed

- Output trends higher due to yield
- Soybean record crop aided by bumper yield and record area

### ■ Grain

- Total-grain output slightly higher, fourth largest crop
- Wheat output higher due to record yield
- Corn output up marginally





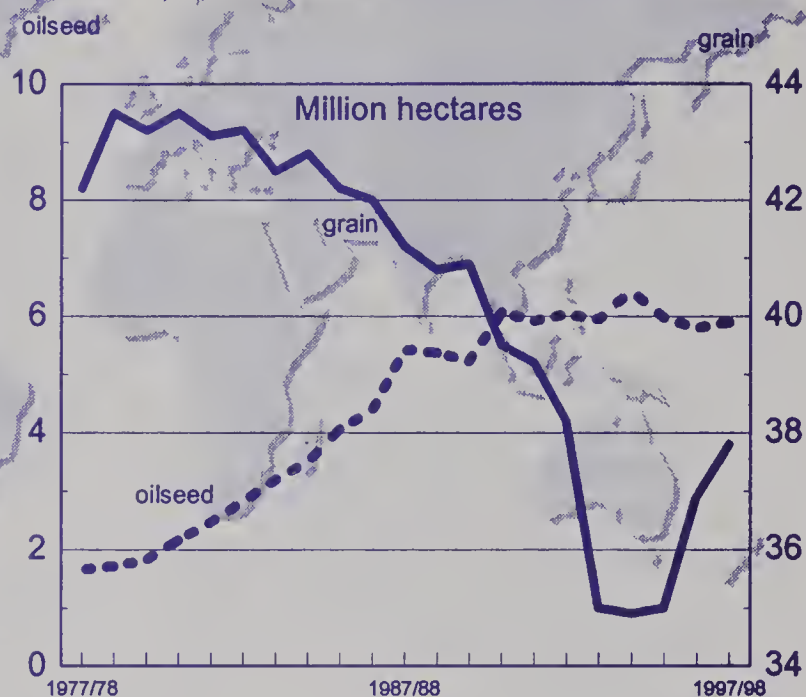
## EU Oilseed Area Stable, Grain Area Increases

### ■ Oilseed

- Area trended higher, but now stable
- Rapeseed and sunflowerseed gained the most over trend
- Cap Reform and EU/US Blair House Agreement constrained area after 1992

### ■ Grain

- Area trended lower, but now has risen
- CAP Reform in early 1990's resulted in large area idled
- Set-Aside reduced in past three years



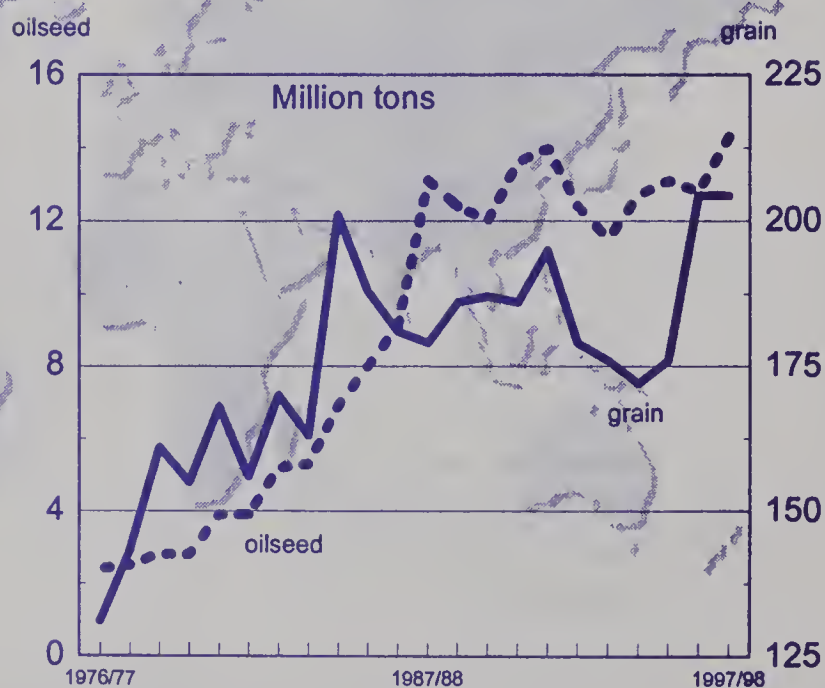
## EU Oilseed and Grain Output at Record Level

### ■ Oilseed

- Production trends higher, record level
- Soybean and rapeseed increase this season
- CAP Reform constrains area and cuts incentives for higher input use

### ■ Grain

- Output virtually unchanged from 1996/97
- Total-grain at record level in 1997/98
- Coarse grain increase offsets wheat decrease





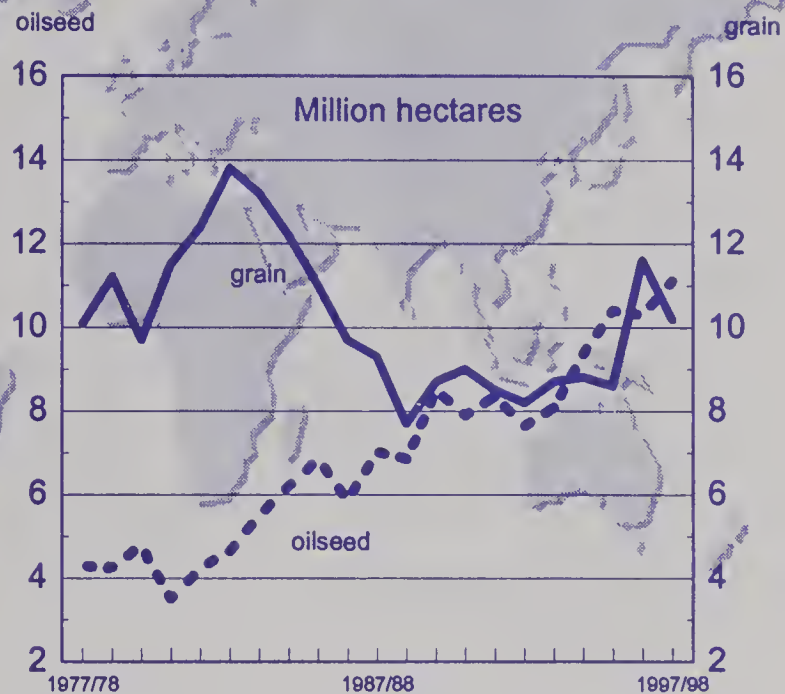
## Argentine Oilseed Area Outpaces Grain

### ■ Oilseed

- Area at record level -- trends higher due to higher relative prices
- Soybean expands on fallow area, second season crop expands

### ■ Grain

- Area declines in early 1980's, then stable
- Surge in 1996/97 due to stronger prices
- Wheat and corn area down in 1997/98 based on weaker international prices



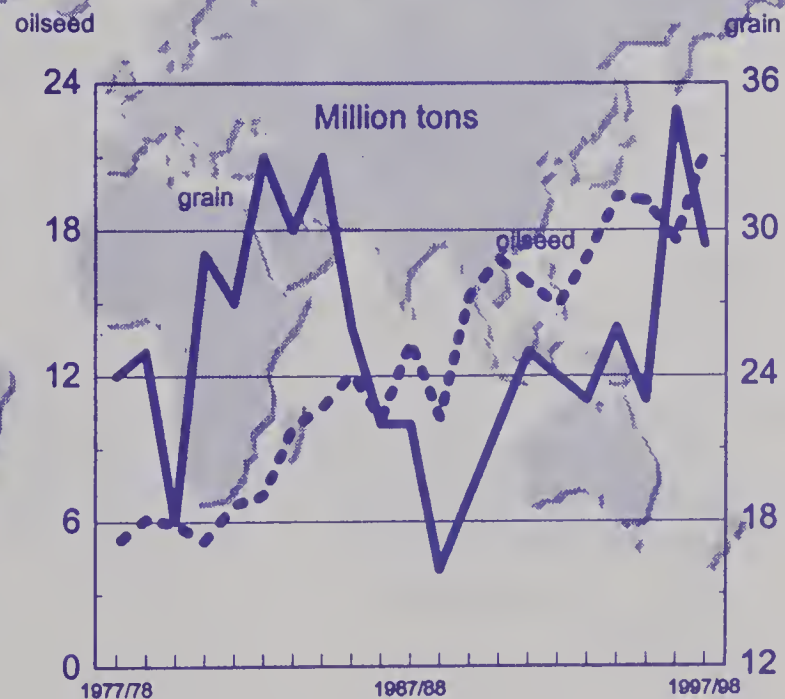
## Argentine Oilseed Output Higher, Grain Reduced

### ■ Oilseed

- Production at record level
- Soybean record area, but little yield growth

### ■ Grain

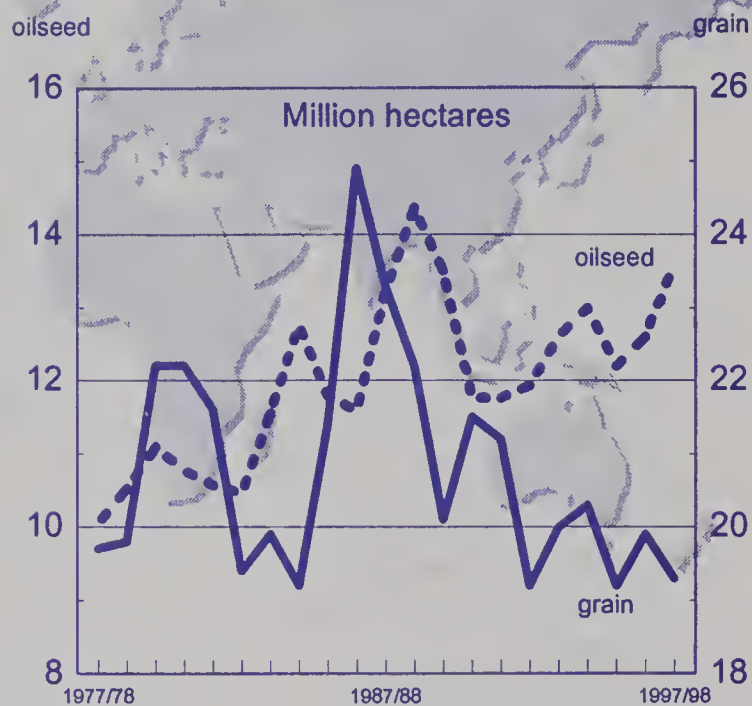
- Output down from record level due to lower area
- Wheat and corn output down, but still at a high level
- Corn yield increasing as fertilizer and hybrid varieties are used more





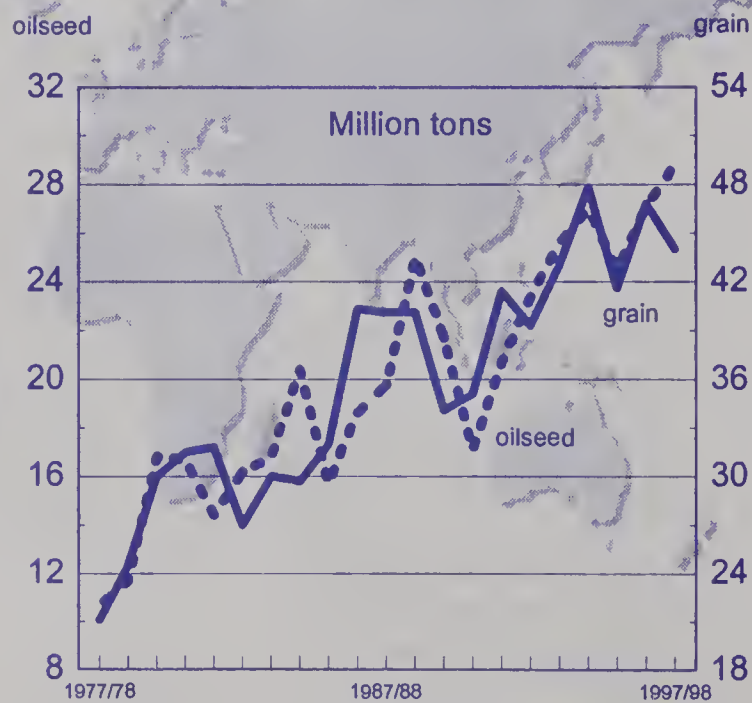
## Brazilian Grain Area Declines; Oilseed Expands

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trending higher due to stronger prices
  - Soybean record area as expansion continues
- **Grain**
  - Long-term area declines due to weak prices
  - Wheat and corn for 1997/98 below last year's level
  - Rice 40 percent below 10 years ago



## Brazilian Grain Output Declines, Oilseed Rises

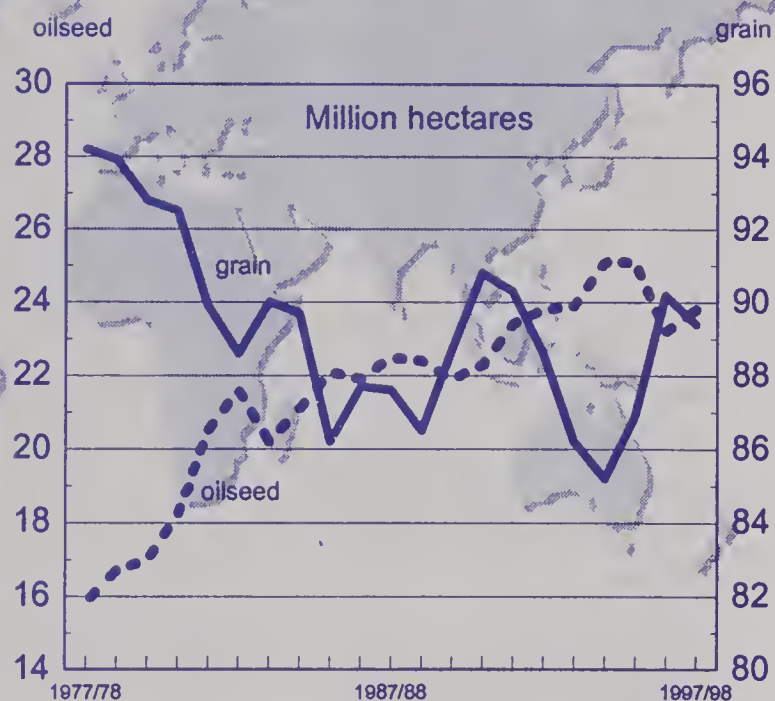
- **Oilseed**
  - Production trends higher
  - Soybean doubles in 20 years due mainly to area expansion
- **Grain**
  - Output expands due to yield increases
  - Corn nearly 40 percent above 10 years ago
  - Wheat for 1997/98 slightly lower
  - Rice yield trending higher





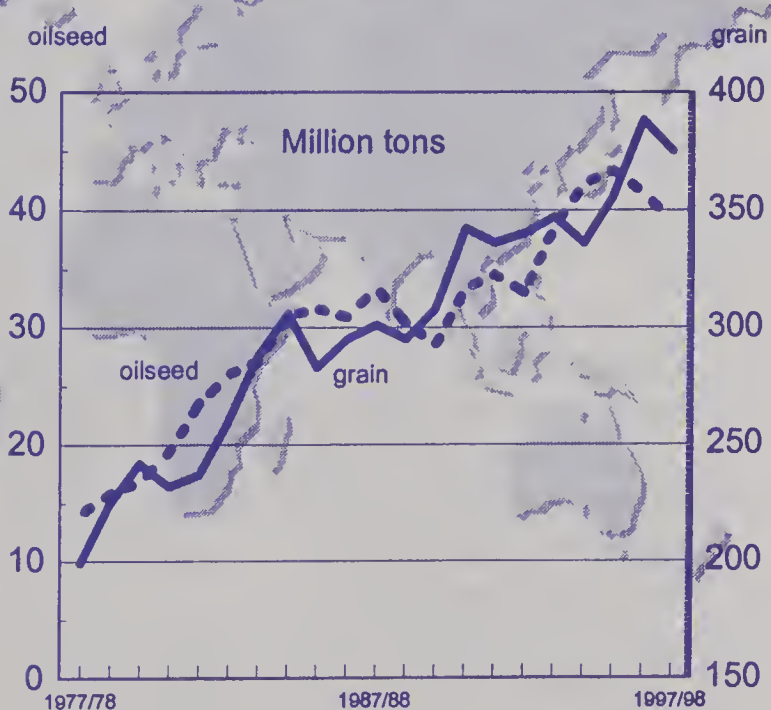
## Chinese Oilseed Area Higher, Grain Decreases

- **Oilseed**
  - Area increase slows
  - Rapeseed up nearly 200 percent in 20 years
  - Soybean expands in 1997/98, cottonseed declines
- **Grain**
  - Area declines due to lower prices
  - Corn below 1996/97 record level
  - Wheat continues to climb
  - Rice down from previous levels, but stabilizing



## Chinese Grain and Oilseed Output Decreases

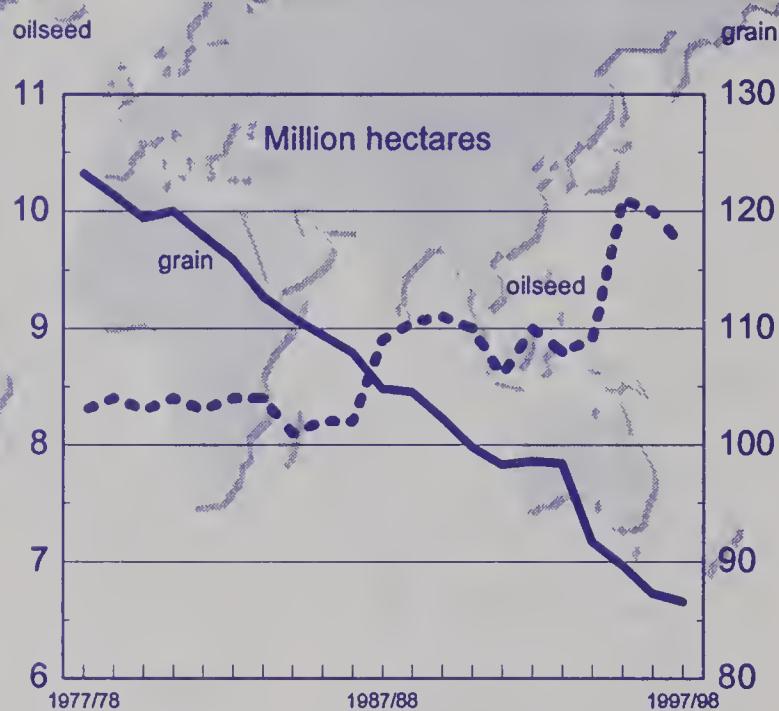
- **Oilseed**
  - Production off-trend due to drought
  - Peanut down due to summer drought
  - Winter rapeseed higher
  - Soybean unchanged
- **Grain**
  - Total-grain output lower due to lower area and yield
  - Corn suffers from summer drought
  - Winter wheat at record level
  - Rice output slightly lower due to yield





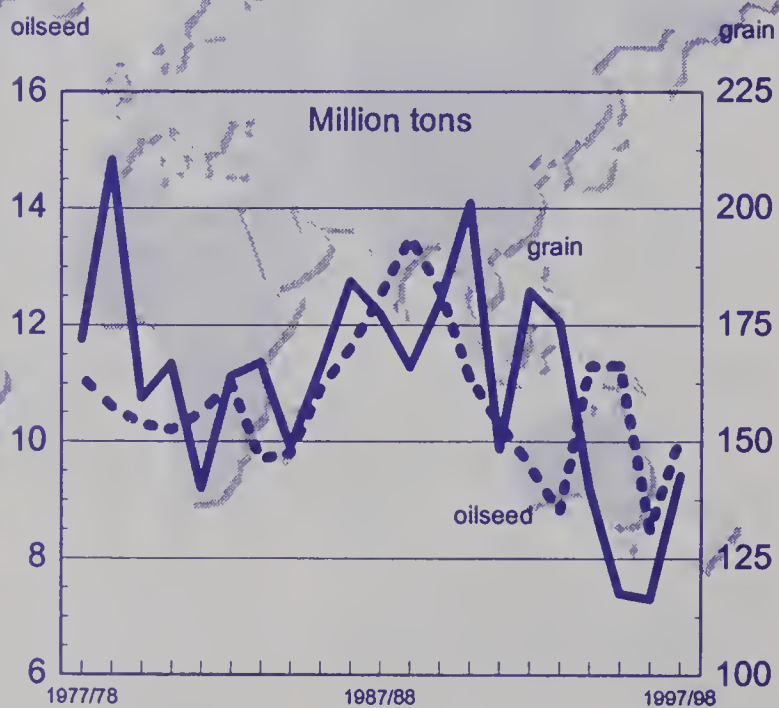
## FSU Grain and Oilseed Area Decline

- **Oilseed**
  - Area declines again
  - Sunflowerseed declines in Russia
- **Grain**
  - Area declines as land is diverted to permanent pasture, especially in Kazakhstan
  - Relative prices favor wheat over coarse grains
  - Feed demand continues to drop as livestock and poultry numbers decline



## FSU Grain and Oilseed Output Increases

- **Oilseed**
  - Production increases due to yield
  - Sunflowerseed yield increase due to favorable weather
- **Grain**
  - Total-grain output rebounds after two years of steep decline
  - Wheat, corn, and barley higher in Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine
  - Yield increases due to favorable weather and increased inputs





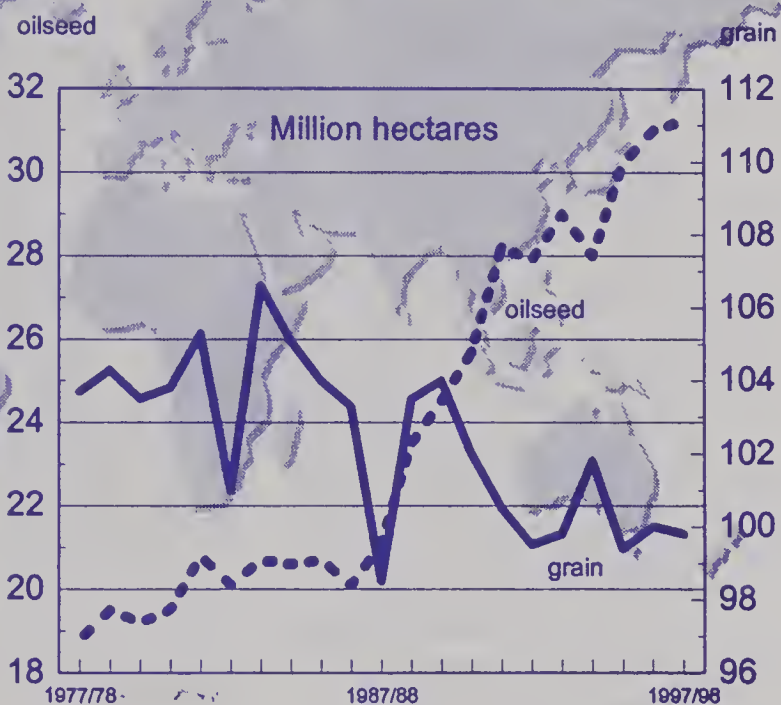
## Indian Grain and Oilseed Area Stable

### ■ Oilseed

- Area trends higher, currently stable
- Strong incentives provided by Govt. from 1985 boosts area
- Soybean expands rapidly, recently slows
- Rapeseed and peanut stable

### ■ Grain

- Area fluctuates, but now steady
- Wheat at record level
- Rice and coarse grain stable recently



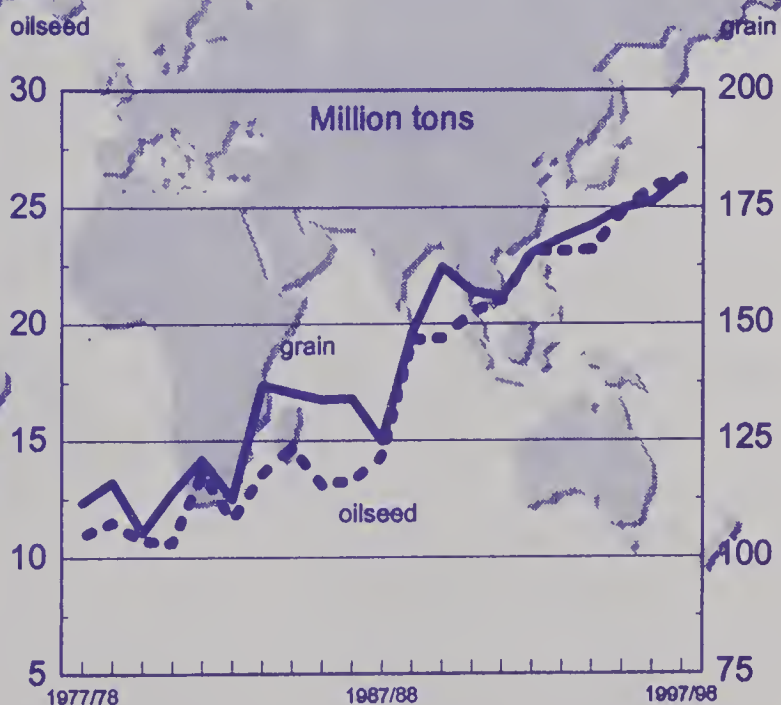
## Indian Grain Production Higher, Oilseed Stable

### ■ Oilseed

- Output trends higher, nearly unchanged in 1997/98 - 9 successive favorable monsoons
- Total-oilseed spurred by trend of higher area and increasing demand

### ■ Grain

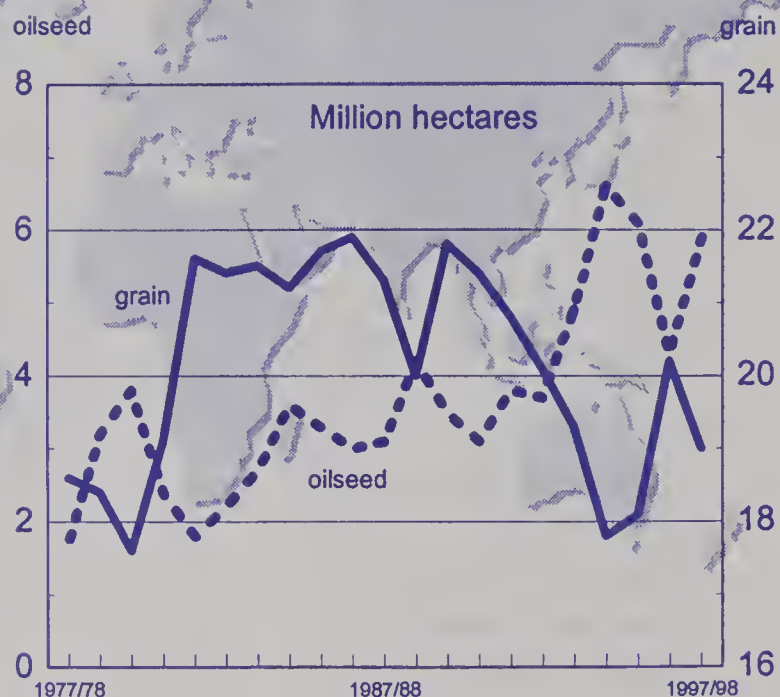
- Production continues to climb
- Wheat at record level
- Dry wheather reduces some coarse grain prospects





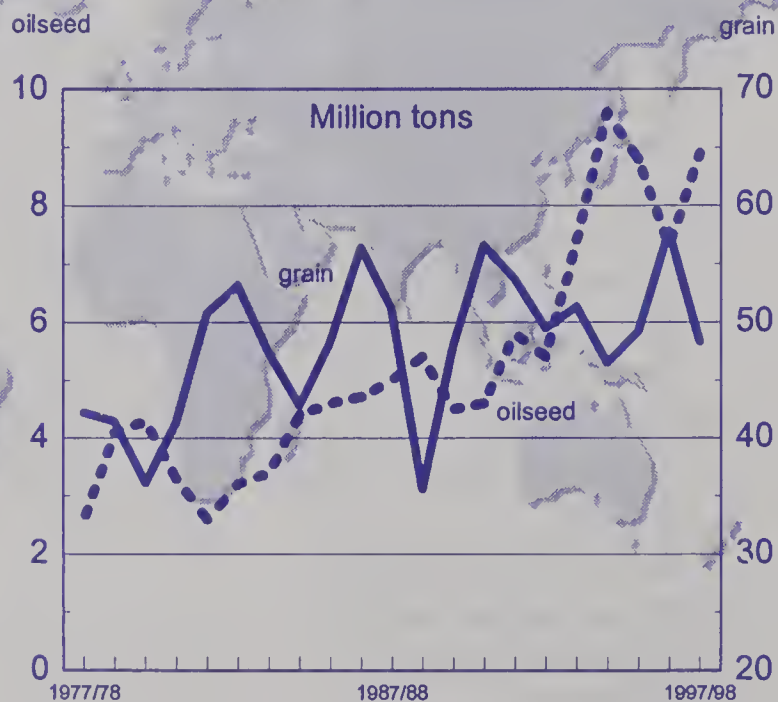
## Canadian Grain Area Lower; Oilseed Higher

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trends higher, recent downturn
  - Rapeseed expands, very responsive to relative barley and wheat returns
  - Soybean expands
- **Grain**
  - Area generally stable in 80's; but lower in early 90's, recent downturn
  - Wheat and barley for 1996/97 decreases, due to rotation and higher relative rapeseed prices

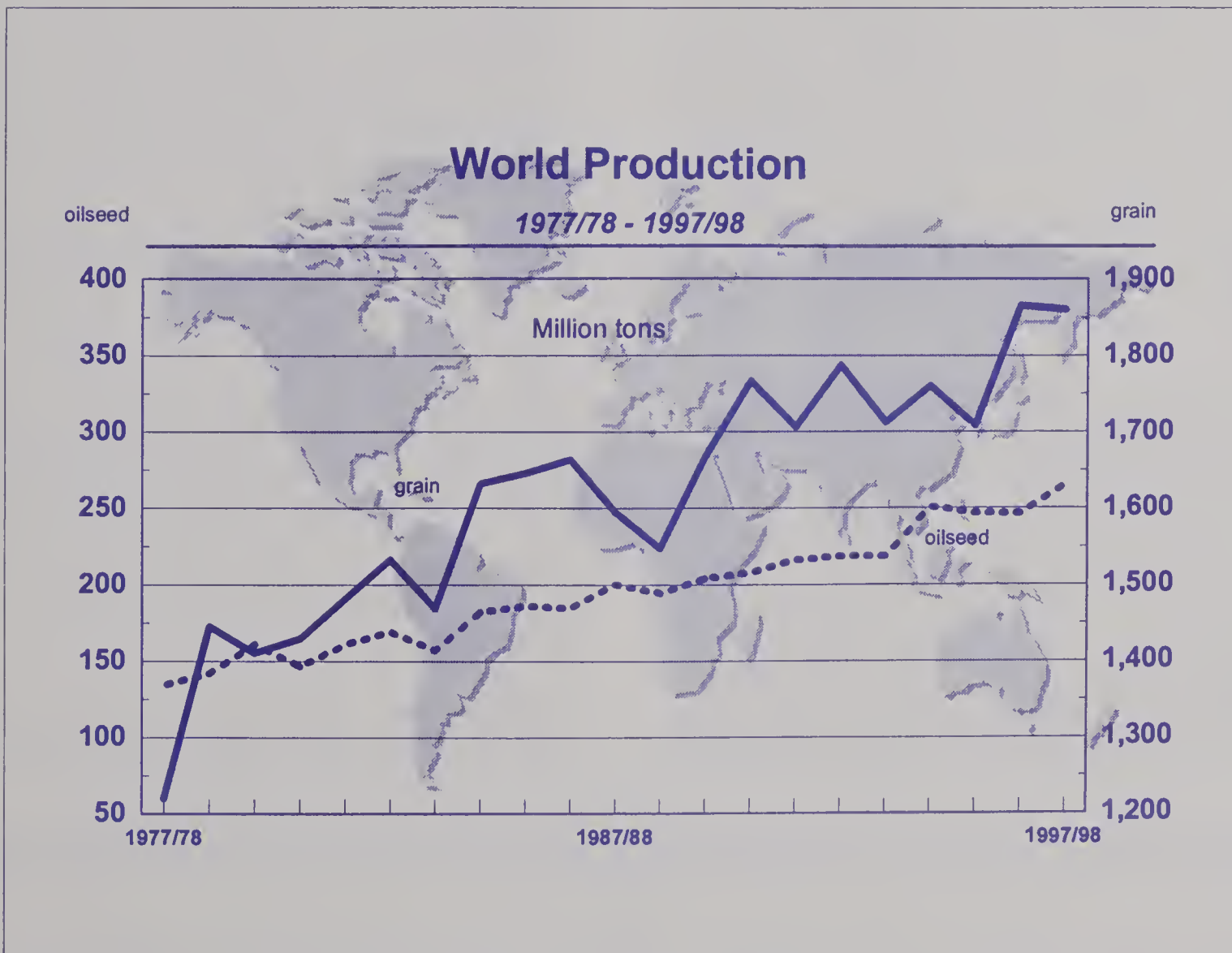
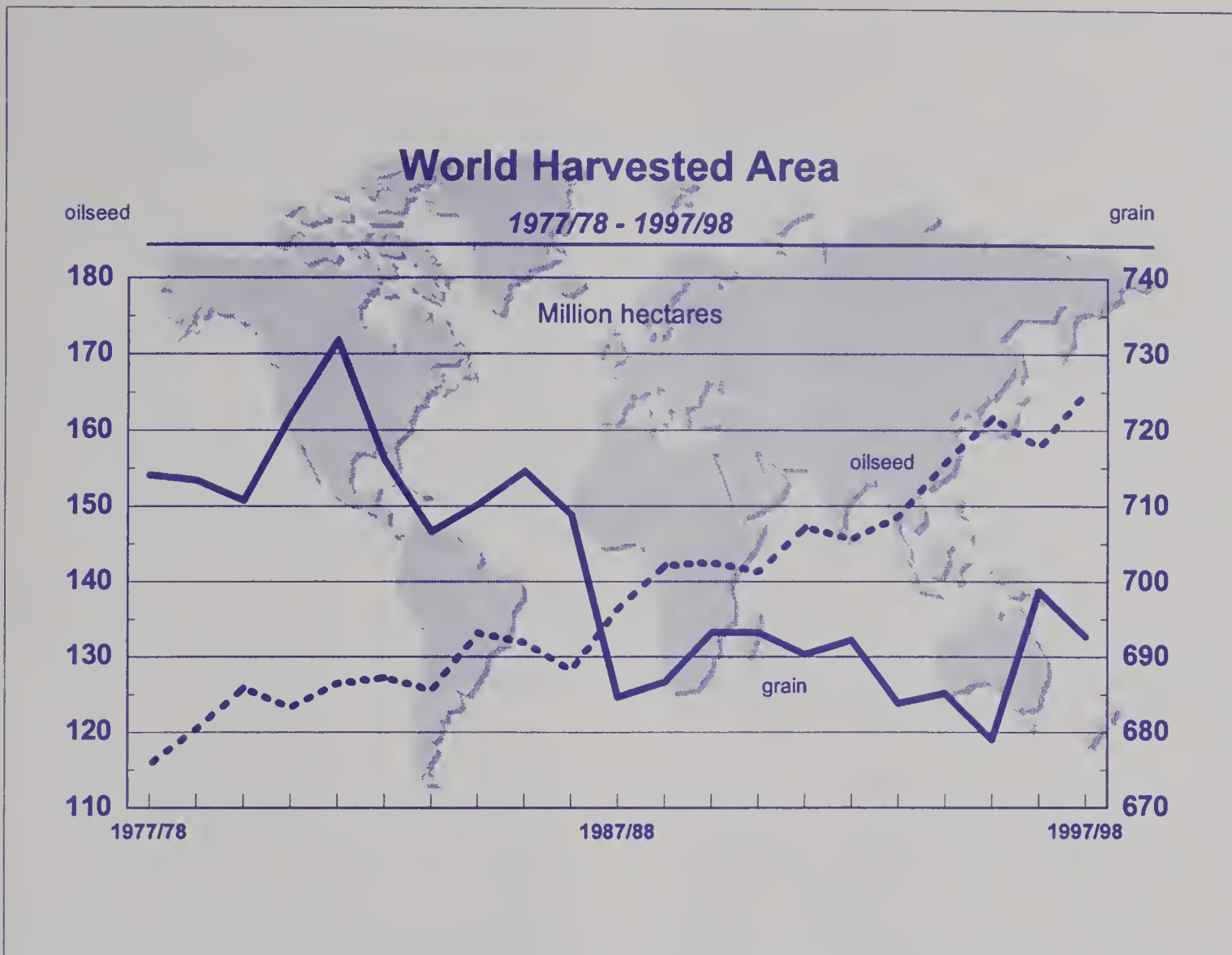


## Canadian Grain Output Lower, Oilseed Higher

- **Oilseed**
  - Output higher due to area increase
  - Rapeseed increase due to higher area
  - Soybean boosted by better yield
- **Grain**
  - Production down due to area and yield decline
  - Barley and wheat fluctuates with policy, rotation, and weather
  - Wheat, barley, oats, and corn lower than 1996/97









A USDA team traveled to the provinces of Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong, and Beijing during the first half of September 1997 to assess crop conditions. Most of the trip consisted of field travel and discussions with producers. However, the team also met with government and industry officials to better understand the current agricultural situation. Corn and peanuts are the main crops produced in these provinces, along with cotton and soybeans.

China's 1997/98 corn production is estimated at 105.0 million tons, down 20.5 million or 18 percent from last season's record level. Drought in the northern and northeastern provinces, along with typhoon damage are responsible for the decline. Yield is estimated at 4.47 tons per hectare, down 14 percent from the 1996/97 record level and the lowest since 3.88 tons per hectare were harvested in 1989/90. Corn area is down 1.0 million hectares due to dryness at planting and lower prices that caused producers to switch to other crops. Rice production is estimated at 136.0 million tons, down slightly from 1996/97. Harvested area is estimated to be similar to last year's level. Also, peanut production is down 21 percent this season, to 8.0 million tons, with area similar to last year's level of 3.6 million hectares. Yield is estimated to fall 21 percent to 2.22 tons per hectare, the lowest since 1.99 tons per hectare were harvested in 1992/93. Soybean production is estimated at 13.5 million tons, slightly higher than last year, while cotton output is estimated at 17.5 million bales, down 1.8 million or 9 percent from 1996/97. These estimates are based in part on three different crop tours organized by the U.S. agriculture counselor's office in Beijing.

The USDA team started field travel in Shanghai and proceeded west into southern Jiangsu Province to Nanjing. Field observations and talks with government and industry officials confirmed that the crops are set to produce at a bumper level again this season. With drought in the northern part of China and floods to the south, the crops in Jiangsu benefitted from a favorable growing season with timely rains and moderate temperatures. Rice is the most important grain crop in Jiangsu, producing

nearly two-thirds of the provincial total, while winter rapeseed and peanuts are produced in minor amounts. Jiangsu produces single-crop rice -- accounting for about 9 percent of all rice in China and about 20 percent of all single-crop rice produced. The crop is planted in May and harvested in September/October. Fields were observed to be in excellent condition with no irrigation problems. All producers expected a bumper harvest. Food consumption accounts for the largest share of China's rice use. Both urban and rural consumers prefer japonica rice, which comes from Jiangsu Province, over early-indica rice varieties. Wheat is planted in the fall and harvested in the spring. Both an area increase and favorable weather produced a record wheat crop this year. Corn is planted in the wheat stubble. Corn harvesting was beginning at the time of the Team's field travel.

Jiangsu is an edible-oil-deficit province, as consumption is greater than supply, with population and consumption rising. The current market price is low due to the impact of imported vegetable oil and an increase (albeit relatively small) in production. Soybean oil is the consumer preference in the north, while peanut oil is preferred in the south. The majority of the soybeans kept on-farm are consumed as tofu. Soybean area expansion is dependent upon producer's risk assessment since soybeans do not have a government fixed price (except in Heilongjiang), while corn, rice, and wheat have fixed prices. An agriculture ministry official noted that potassium and phosphorus fertilizer use is trending higher. The cotton crop benefitted from the favorable weather and use of "advanced technology" or plastic sheeting on the field which reduced weeds and increased water retention. About 13 percent of China's total cotton is produced in Jiangsu. Grain storage capacity in this province is unknown (as in all provinces), but, after 3 years of bumper harvests, officials admit that the capacity is full and will need to expand. However, distribution of grain continues to be a major problem.

From Nanjing, the team traveled west to Hefei in southern Anhui Province then northeast to



Xuzhou. Field observations and talks with Government and industry officials indicated that grain, cotton, and oilseed output were slightly less than last season. In Anhui, rice accounts for about 7 percent of the total rice crop -- with slightly more than half of it as single-crop rice. Corn accounts for about 2 percent of the total, while wheat comprises about 7 percent of the total wheat crop. Rapeseed accounts for about 13 percent of the total, while peanuts and soybeans account for 5 and 4 percent of the total, respectively. Rice is mainly produced in the southern areas of the province, while corn, soybeans, and peanuts (spring crops) and wheat and rapeseed (winter crops) are produced in the north. Anhui produces about 6 percent of China's cotton. It is produced in the southwest and in the northern tip of the province.

Corn is procured by the Government and the portion that is left is either kept on farm for animal feed or sold on the market. Compound feeds are not widely used on-farm and is usually only a quarter of the rate used for feedlots. All the corn is harvested by hand, dried on the cob (on roadsides, house tops, etc.), then bagged for storage or the market. There is no bulk handling. Industry officials reported that corn in the Northeast is better quality since the moisture content is generally lower. During the team's visit, the corn crop was at the early stages of harvest. Producers commented that this season was not as good as the bumper crop of 1996, but they still were generally satisfied with their expected corn output. The harvest of wheat and rapeseed was complete and producers all commented that the yields were very good. The team noted large piles of straw stacked 8 feet by 15 feet alongside many homes/villages. Its uses include feed for animals and fuel for cooking. Although most of the rice is produced in the south, the fields observed were in excellent condition. Producers and officials were generally optimistic on the crop as nearly all the fields were irrigated.

The cotton crop was disappointing to the producers this season. Producers spoke of smaller boll size and reduced bolls per plant. Insects and rain with high winds were reportedly the cause of the decline in the bolls

per plant. Some farmer were harvesting open bolls, while others were still picking leaves to spur boll development.

As the team traveled north in Anhui closer to the border of Shandong, the corn and peanut crops showed signs of stress and late development. The team traveled from Xuzhou (in northern Anhui) northeast into Shandong Province to Qingdao, then north Yantai, before heading west back into central Shandong to Jinan. In Shandong, corn, wheat, and peanuts are the major grains and oilseed crops produced. Shandong is one of the most important agricultural producing provinces in China as peanuts, wheat, corn, cotton, and soybeans account for a large portion of China's crops -- 30, 19, 13, 9 and 6 percent, respectively. Corn and soybeans are grown throughout the province, peanuts are concentrated in the eastern half, while wheat and cotton are grown in the western half of the province.

According to producers and government officials, the winter wheat crop was harvested under ideal conditions after a favorable growing season. Wheat is reportedly up over 2 million tons from 1996/97. (Government officials stated that wheat area may increase for the 1998/99 season.) However, from late-May into July, the eastern half of Shandong Province received below-normal precipitation accompanied by above-normal temperatures. The dryness continued 2 weeks longer on the peninsula. In mid-August, Typhoon Winnie brought heavy rain and high wind resulting in further yield reductions in localized areas. The western half of the province had generally favorable weather.

The team traveled in the eastern half of Shandong and observed yield losses of up to 30 to 40 percent for corn, soybeans, and peanuts due to drought and typhoon damage. For corn, producers delayed planting in hope of rainfall. However, the rain came late and crops are now seriously behind in development. Normally, the harvest would be in full swing, but in many fields corn was tasseling. Producers and officials agree that it may be too late to obtain even an average yield, let alone harvest the corn. Since wheat follows corn,



producers will have to decide whether to wait for the corn or plant wheat. In areas where irrigation was available, corn output will still be below last season's bumper level. In central Shandong, near Weifang, Typhoon Winnie caused large areas of corn to be knocked down. Upon further investigation, the cobs were half the size of nearby undamaged fields. However, the corn can still be harvested. Producers and officials reported that the shortfall this season will not have a big effect on producers, for both the government and producers have sufficient stocks due to bumper corn harvests over the last couple years. Reportedly, producers have between 500-1000 kg of wheat and 150-500 kg of corn stored at home. For areas where producers have serious losses, the Government planned to provide financial and food aid. However, producers that the team talked with were not counting on any assistance. The Grain Bureau has plenty of grain reserves and could still export. The price of corn was RMB800/ton in the spring, but has risen to RMB1360-1400/ton currently due to the drought and increased feed demand. The increased corn price will affect feed prices and livestock production. However, corn prices are not expected to climb "too high", as the Government has large reserves which can be used to stabilize prices. (RMB8.28 = US\$1)

For oilseeds, peanuts were dramatically affected by the drought. Although many producers used plastic sheeting on the ground to conserve moisture, the drought was too intense and prolonged to allow proper development. Yield

was reported by both producers and officials to be down at least 40 percent. Plants were not vigorous and both the number and size of the shells were significantly below last season's level. For those producers that did not use plastic, it was observed that the crop was almost a total loss. Most of the peanut fields were not irrigated, as the water was used for other crops. Harvesting was just commencing. For soybeans, the crops appeared to be much worse on the peninsula and gradually looked better as the team approached central Shandong. Some beans were already harvested and drying alongside the road, while others were still in the fields maturing. The government usually procures about 70 percent of the peanuts and 30 percent of the soybeans produced.

Since cotton is planted outside the area, where drought and typhoon damage occurred, production was minimally affected. In addition, the team was told that there was minor insect damage but not as serious this year as compared to other years.

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CHINA GRAINS: AREA AND PRODUCTION FOR 1996/97

	Wheat		Corn		Millet		Sorghum		Rice (Rough) 1/	
	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)
Beijing	171	939	208	1,197	3	9	3	12	23	160
Tianjin	148	674	163	754	2	3	27	83	62	474
Hebei	2,591	11,391	2,525	11,684	365	852	98	293	142	922
Shanxi	940	3,007	837	4,575	308	746	127	607	6	32
Inner Mongoli	1,095	3,189	1,116	7,515	252	493	170	742	90	510
Liaoning	178	594	1,577	9,695	105	269	300	1,694	478	3,389
Jilin	77	206	2,481	17,534	27	76	150	748	434	3,474
Heilongjiang	1,231	3,295	2,664	14,450	73	215	171	655	1,108	6,360
Shanghai	65	270	8	52	0	0	0	0	210	1,634
Jiangsu	2,216	10,142	468	2,599	0	0	1	2	2,336	18,702
Zhejiang	222	625	39	137	0	0	0	0	2,138	12,773
Anhui	2,066	7,483	615	2,641	0	0	8	25	2,239	13,274
Fujian	64	179	32	80	1	1	6	18	1,405	7,434
Jiangxi	72	97	40	90	0	0	1	5	3,052	16,418
Shandong	4,032	20,527	2,827	16,034	85	348	44	163	152	1,136
Henan	4,868	20,268	2,150	10,383	103	218	18	54	480	3,148
Hubei	1,230	3,788	405	1,658	6	15	5	16	2,449	17,218
Hunan	170	304	163	477	0	0	10	21	4,064	24,499
Guangdong	23	59	104	371	0	0	0	1	2,713	15,492
Guangxi	25	33	559	1,510	5	6	4	6	2,431	12,584
Hainan	0	0	17	39	0	0	0	0	390	1,549
Sichuan	2,365	7,203	1,762	7,169	0	0	63	230	3,020	21,823
Guizhou	584	1,041	636	2,624	7	6	20	28	741	4,594
Yunnan	664	1,467	994	3,692	0	0	3	5	939	5,361
Tibet	53	261	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shaanxi	1,598	4,057	1,087	4,723	115	252	29	116	157	1,047
Gansu	1,352	3,510	431	2,152	40	48	19	90	7	50
Qinghai	211	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ningxia	314	863	122	797	17	12	1	5	64	542
Xinjiang	985	4,331	468	2,825	2	2	14	57	76	503
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,611</b>	<b>110,570</b>	<b>24,498</b>	<b>127,470</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>31,406</b>	<b>195,102</b>

1/ To convert to milled rice multiply by .70.

Source: China State Statistical Bureau

October 1997

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



# CHINA OILSEEDS AND COTTON: AREA AND PRODUCTION FOR 1996/97

	Soybeans		Peanuts		Rapeseed		Sunflowerseed		Cotton 1/	
	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 Mt.)
Beijing	9	23	10	29	0	0	0	0	3	3
Tianjin	42	62	6	15	0	0	10	15	7	5
Hebei	473	737	374	1,005	41	43	58	70	428	258
Shanxi	226	309	24	48	11	10	109	156	93	72
Inner Mongoli	555	834	0	1	118	105	189	539	0	0
Liaoning	239	404	67	134	0	0	20	28	12	11
Jilin	296	634	16	35	0	0	73	143	0	0
Heilongjiang	2,153	4,135	2	4	32	33	76	105	0	0
Shanghai	9	24	1	3	70	159	0	0	3	4
Jiangsu	180	428	124	396	498	1,063	0	1	486	537
Zhejiang	89	203	10	23	283	494	0	0	67	68
Anhui	398	553	166	492	851	1,190	0	0	414	270
Fujian	109	184	99	209	21	20	0	0	0	0
Jiangxi	162	306	140	331	854	635	0	0	107	123
Shandong	463	1,141	772	2,999	44	87	0	0	482	372
Henan	500	911	713	2,186	259	411	2	3	933	736
Hubei	175	333	91	308	855	1,349	4	5	474	430
Hunan	207	340	126	225	805	945	1	1	174	190
Guangdong	103	173	332	730	13	10	0	0	0	0
Guangxi	261	300	213	405	127	105	0	0	2	1
Hainan	8	9	46	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sichuan	184	330	184	323	824	1,233	4	4	154	123
Guizhou	134	151	32	49	407	500	6	4	3	1
Yunnan	90	120	36	43	99	136	2	4	2	1
Tibet	0	1	0	0	18	35	0	0	0	0
Shaanxi	277	398	32	66	168	191	39	50	60	31
Gansu	71	102	0	1	121	181	10	19	20	26
Qinghai	0	0	0	0	131	166	0	0	0	0
Ningxia	38	29	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
Xinjiang	21	48	1	1	85	101	83	169	799	940
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>10,139</b>	<b>6,734</b>	<b>9,201</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>4,203</b>

1/ To convert metric tons of lint to bales multiply by 4.592417.

Source: China State Statistical Bureau

October 1997

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



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